

DRESS AND FASHION.

DARING CAPRICES AND AIRY FANCIES
THAT ENLIVEN THE MODES.

Hits of Originality in Hats—The Reign of the Rose on Coiffure and Evening Gown—Pretty Jabots and Fluffy Tulle Knots.

Fashions have settled into a certain well regulated state adverse to any radical changes, as is to be expected at this season. Nevertheless the traditional spice of dress manifests itself in caprices and conceits, whose charming unexpectedness speaks of the sparkling fancy of the Parisian modistes. From Paris comes the tale of new white



CHAPEAU IN SHADE OF MAUVE.

cloth toques and hats in rough frieze, trimmed with flowers and a gold bow on one side. Two fancies of the Rue de la Paix by their daring and originality serve to arouse the weary devotees of fashion to renewed interest. One is a marvelous concoction of felt, velvet, ribbon and flowers, all carried out in shades of mauve; the other a dashing picture hat of black felt, with long black plume and bow of gold gauze ribbon.

And just here may be sung the glories of the rose, and especially the gold rose. In white and colors come the roses. One rose may rest upon the forehead, a very chic style; a single blossom may be tucked daintily in behind the ear, or a woman may be a veritable queen of roses, with half a dozen arranged at fancy. To be bien coiffe and, for the most part, elaborately coiffe, is one of fashion's most strict requirements this season, and the rose is the freshest frill to that end which the mysterious power that makes all modes has launched for a long time. It is almost an old tale to speak of the large white ribbon bows, the pink or blue bows, the velvet bows and the dainty little scarfs of black or white silk muslin twisted in waving tresses.

Wreaths of silk or velvet leaves there are in the clever ornaments of the milliners and of silver in the costlier achievements of the jewelers. These necessitate a coil low at the neck, and the ornament emulates a Greek wreath. For ball dresses chiffon and tulle roses are the rage, and these are sometimes arranged as a border to the skirt, which is of chiffon, mousseline de soie, crepe de chine or a new kind of rather heavy crepe. Surely Dame Fashion never studies the question of expenditure, for the long skirts of today are subject to utter destruction in the ballroom. Evening skirts, even for dancing, are worn longer than ever. Their only amelioration lies in the multifarious bounces with which these long skirts are bordered from a little below the knee to the hem, inside and outside, and these keep the skirt out from the feet and prevent utter destruction.

A worn waist can be rejuvenated somewhat by a lace bolero or one of the pretty jabots or fluffy tulle bows, of which it would be hard to have too many. These can be made of odds or ends of lace. Nothing lends such an effect of freshness to the neat tailor made frock, which has perhaps seen better days, as the addition of a tulle bow, and if one has not the Parisian fa-better days, as the addition of a tulle into a "noend" trifles of this sort are to be found in all the shops. Furs, up to midwinter and past, hardly had their



BLACK PICTURE HAT WITH GOLD BAND.

opportunity on account of mild weather, although worn in profusion as boas, collarettes and various neck pieces. But cold weather brings out the handsome fur wraps, the new blouse, the popular short jacket and the long coat of broad-tail, Persian lamb or sealskin, with revers and collar of a contrasting hue. It may be safely predicted that the first note of change in the early spring fashions will be struck in the alteration of the sleeve. This seems destined to become less tight, and already there is a distinct tendency to a return to more generous proportions. Puffs are beginning to assert themselves again on the elbow and below, while undersleeves are an established mode for dressy waists.

Brown Betty.

Put alternate layers of sliced apples and bread crumbs in a pudding dish, sprinkling each layer of bread crumbs with sugar and cinnamon and putting bits of butter here and there. Add one-half cupful of cold water and bake till brown.

HOW TO GLUE.

Home Efforts Made Effective—Leant Glue, Best Joint.

Within the province of the household glue will be found a valuable auxiliary. The best regulated family must sometimes confess to the possession of a piece of furniture requiring its useful offices. The armoire, the legless table, the broken, humiliated remnants of once useful and pretentious household furnishings, are familiar objects in many a home, yet these may come within the pale of possible redemption and renew the promise of continued usefulness.

During the past few years there have been written many dissertations condemnatory of the use of glue in the construction of furniture, inspired mainly by those who, while well intentioned, have been satisfied to gain their knowledge on the subject secondhand, or at best from theoretical rather than practical sources.

Glue in its place and with proper usage has its value. It is not the use, but rather the abuse, of it that is to be condemned. The joint that is strong enough in itself without the glue can surely lose nothing in stability by its addition.

So to glue two pieces of wood together that they adhere and become as one will at first thought seem an act so simple as to render any suggestion as to the proper method of procedure unnecessary, and yet, simple as it seems and in reality is, the number of persons at all conversant with its proper accomplishment are indeed very limited.

It has been remarked that, where home efforts have been made at rejoining, in very many cases they seem to have been conducted on the theory that the more glue used the stronger the joint would be, but the reverse would be nearer the truth. The less used the better, providing all the parts of the surfaces to be joined are covered. Before applying the glue beat the pieces you desire to join; then, when glued, bring and hold together in position with a hand screw, or, in the absence of this useful article, bind up with cord or rope until the joint is thoroughly hardened, when the restraint may be removed and all superfluous glue scraped off. In addition to this, where possible, it would be well to further make the work secure by the addition of a nail, being careful not to split the wood in the operation. Every description of gluing should be done in the same manner. The wood should previously be warmed, not too much, however, because if scorched the life of the glue will be destroyed or at least the power of adhesion be impaired.

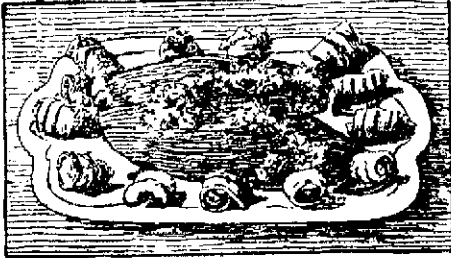
But when all is said there is something of greater importance as a factor of success than any mechanical manipulation, and that is the quality and condition of the glue. In all well regulated furniture establishments the utmost care is exercised in keeping it sweet and clean. When old and decayed, glue becomes absolutely worthless for purposes of adhesion. It can therefore readily be seen that to insure satisfactory results, such precautions as we have pointed out are alike binding on amateur and professional.

Let it be constantly borne in mind also that as much of the glue as possible should be pressed out of the joint; otherwise it will not hold for any length of time. For the reason that the Japanese do not take this fact into consideration it will be found that their woodwork crumbles to pieces when submitted to the test of our climate.

Liver and Bacon Daintily Served.

Saute the liver in a little bacon fat which is on hand and when done make a little gravy from it with flour and hot water.

Put in a clean pan and drop in slices of bacon of waterlike thickness. If the pan



LIVER AND BACON WITH PARSLEY GREENS. is very hot, they will curl up into rolls and by turning with a fork will be brown in a few minutes. Arrange round the liver and add a garnish of parsley.

Horse Radish Sauce For Beef.

Horse radish sauce is one of the best relishes to serve with beef. There are several different methods of making this sauce, most of them being excellent. One sauce is made thus: Take two tablespoonfuls of freshly grated horse radish, moisten it with a little vinegar and add one heaping teaspoonful of sugar, a scant teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of dry mustard. Mix these well together, and just before serving stir in three tablespoonfuls of whipped cream that has been well drained.

Prairie Grass Matting.

Prairie grass matting is a floor covering manufactured out of the long, tough wire grass of the northwestern part of our country. Some think that it bids fair to more than compete with Chinese matting. The grass is wrapped by means of fine twine in rolls the thickness of a man's finger. These are colored and tightly woven together. The natural color is green, but red and blue tints are introduced, which are said to be produced from the roots of the white walnut and the wild indigo.

Improved Welsh Rabbit.

A substitute for Welsh Rabbit may be made by melting half a pound of rich cheese on a hot plate over hot water, meanwhile toasting four slices of bread. This should be buttered and the cheese, seasoned with salt and cayenne, poured over it.

While in every particular a republic in all that the term implies, the people of this country have quite a leaning toward kings, but the monarchs which they by common consent enthroned are not men, but instead the products of the soil. We have had King Cotton and King Corn, and now we are likely to pass under the rule of King Coal.

The sense of thrift which prompted an Iowa farmer to keep a cub wolf, for whose scalp the county would only pay the sum of \$2, until the said wolf was grown in order that he might get \$5, which was the bounty paid upon the adult wolf, will undoubtedly, if carried out as a general farm policy, make him one of the wealthiest men of his community.

In 1853 it took ten average men one day to cradle 20 acres of wheat. It also took ten more men to bind the bundles after them. In 1900 one man, three horses and a self binder go out into the wheatfield at half past 6 in the morning, and when the cows come home at night they have accomplished as much and done it in a far better manner than the 20 men in 1853.

We are asked whether it is the first frosts which color the leaves of the trees in the fall of the year. We think not. The most brilliant autumnal foliage is usually found in those seasons when the frost is delayed beyond the time of the natural maturing of the foliage, as in this season. Frosts hasten the defoliation of the trees, and in the case of severe ones they absolutely destroy all life in the foliage, so that the leaves turn brown and fall without going through a natural ripening and coloring process.

The raw material of which process butter is made is all the rank, unsalable and unmarketable refuse which, produced by dirty dairymen, by dirty methods, in dirty dairies, finds its way into old barrels located in the cellars and back rooms of country stores. This conglomerated compound of grease is then melted, steamed, deodorized, chemicalized, recombined in new milk, reworked and put into attractive shapes and packages and palmed off on gullible buyers as fresh creamery goods. While a genuine butter, it is still a co-partner with oleomargarine in defrauding the honest dairy interests of the country.

The advantage of a pure food law, such as that in effect in Minnesota, requiring the verification by certified analysis of the purity of a food commodity, not only protects the people of that state, but also those of other states where such product may be offered for sale. For instance, a certain brand of maple sirup, the purity of which is attested by the pure food commissioners of Minnesota, is placed on sale in Iowa and Wisconsin, and the buyers for the first time in all their lives probably know when they buy this brand that they are getting a genuine maple sirup. Every state should have a rigid and comprehensive pure food law and not have to depend upon the enterprise of other states for protection from adulterated food products.

STERILIZED AIR.

Always something new and unlooked for. Here comes a man with the discovery that fruits, meats and other perishable products may be kept unimpaired in quality by inclosing them in a receptacle filled with sterilized air. It is claimed that the use of this process will do away with the refrigerator car and all forms of ice or chemical refrigeration. How the air is sterilized and what may be the cost are not yet made known.

AN EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING.

Seventy steers, averaging 1,000 pounds each, were bought six months ago at \$4.50 per hundredweight, or \$45 a head. They were run on grass and fed \$10 worth of corn a head. They gained 350 pounds each and sold at \$5.35 per hundredweight, or \$70.87 per head. Allowing the profit on the hogs which followed them to represent the value of the pasture, cost of care, interest and insurance, the feeder had a net gain of \$15.87 per head.

SIGNING YOUR NAME.

An old Irishman of a western state who has become quite wealthy as the result of discovering a gold mine, because of the lack of education in his youth is unable to sign his name and can only make his mark. He likes to travel and pays a young man \$1,200 a year for the special purpose of registering his name at the hotels where he stops. You instinctively pity a man in such a fix. There are men, and not a few, that would be money ahead if they had to have a secretary so that they might thereby be prevented from signing their names to contracts, orders and receipts which materialize later on as promissory notes. It is a pretty good way to have your wife witness your signature.

THE MISTAKE HE MADE.

He was all right in wanting to set out a ten acre apple orchard, and had been gone to some well posted fruit man and found out what kind of trees to plant he would have been all right and would today, ten years later, have had an orchard which would have been of great value, but instead he listened to a traveling tree peddler, who unloaded on to him a lot of varieties which are proving to be utterly worthless, one-tenth only of his trees bringing him in any return worth speaking of. This was a serious blunder to make, for he is too old now to repair the damage. This thing should always be borne in mind in planting an orchard. For a family orchard alone a variety of trees will do no great harm, but if such orchard is planted with a view of selling the fruit the fewer the varieties planted the better, and they should be of known hardy and salable varieties.

A COMING CHANGE.

While for the past 15 years there has been a very marked trend on the part of country people to the cities, this brought about by a variety of causes—the isolation of farm life, its limited educational and social advantages, and the natural desire to be in more ready touch with a busy and progressive civilization—we think that this migration cityward has spent its force and that in the near future we shall see it wholly cease, if indeed it be not reversed, the city resident turning to the country as a place of residence. Agencies are at work which are rapidly removing many of the old objections to life in the country—the betterment of the highways the building of trolley lines, the rural telephone system and the daily rural mail route are each and all tending to make country living more desirable and city living less attractive. The very best type of English living is found in the country homes of Great Britain, and the same will yet be true of America. The possibilities connected with the beautifying and refining of the American farm home are almost illimitable, and when once accomplished no sensible man or woman would care to exchange the pure air, the unfettered environment, the immunity from restrictive municipal ordinance and the burden of city taxation, the ever pleasing rural associations always wholesome, healthful and inspiring, for anything which the city has to offer in the way of a home. To accomplish this most desirable change there must first be a campaign of education among the dwellers in farm homes along the line of improving the home and its surroundings, and now that improved business conditions have so largely relieved the burden of indebtedness it is easily possible to accomplish much practical and good work on this line. To do this there must be more or less of sentiment developed, for it is true that many things which contribute to the making of a refined and beautiful home, whether in city or country, will not bring their reward in dollars and cents, but rather in the betterment of the intellectual and moral life of the people who live in it. This education will have to cover a wide field and will include improvement in farm methods, in the quality of stock, a knowledge of soils and climatic conditions, utilities and economies both on the farm and the home, some knowledge of horticulture and floriculture, that sense of the fitness of things which will put the pigs and the cows and the poultry in their proper places, which will keep the house and buildings neatly painted, the fences in good repair, the weeds in subjection and front the home with a large and pleasant dooryard ever bared to foraging farm animals of all kinds. In the home it will multiply good books and papers and lighten the burden of the wife and mother with all modern and useful household appliances for the doing of her work. A telephone will put the family in instant touch with the outside world, and a rural mail route will deliver the daily paper. No better or more promising field of work is now open to that man who would better the condition of his fellow men than in the line of helping to bring about such a change in country living as shall make a country home the best home to be found in all the land.

THE SLEEPY TENANT.

A retired farmer of our acquaintance who lives in town and has his farm rented was complaining to us lately about his tenant. He said that this tenant was the sleepest, slowest critter he ever saw in all his life, always behind with his work and what work he did do always poorly done. This is not an uncommon experience with farm owners, for it is not an easy thing to get a good man for a farm tenant. The land owners are largely to blame for this themselves by making short time leases, refusing to stock up the farm properly and keep the farm buildings and fences in repair, while at the same time extorting the highest rent possible. Under these conditions the average farm renter develops into a farm skinner, seeking to get the most possible from the farm with the smallest expenditure of money and labor. As population increases with no corresponding outlet for the surplus to acquire homes and lands in a new country, the farm tenant will increase in numbers, and then will come a better relation between landlord and tenant, probably much like that which exists in Europe. We know of a few farms which have been in the hands of the same tenant for eight or ten years, which in each case have been made profitable not only to the owner, but to the tenant also, and these have all been conducted on the share rent plan.

SMART MEN WANTED.

A low interest rate for money is resulting in turning the attention of capitalists to various forms of investment for their money entirely outside of stocks, bonds, mortgages and such like securities. Among other things receiving attention is the farm in its various phases. Land is always a safe investment, if not a profitable one, and when it is intelligently worked it will, taking a series of years, pay a much larger rate of interest on the capital invested than any obtainable from corporation or municipal security. Thus it comes that there is springing up a sharp demand on the part of such investors in farmland for young men thoroughly and scientifically trained along the lines of stock breeding and care, dairying, orcharding, greenhouse work, irrigation, the poultry yard and the vegetable garden to manage such farms, a demand which the agricultural colleges of the country are entirely unable to fill. Take that \$20 farm boy of yours, send him to college for three years and make a \$1,200 man of him. It can be done just as easy as rolling out of bed if the boy is equal to his opportunity.

THE FARM HOME LOT.

During an extended ride through one of the most prosperous sections of the west we noted the home surroundings of 28 farm homes. They graded all the way from the ideal to the horribly real. Two of the 28 homes were models, and of these we wish to say a word. Neither belonged to what are known as big farmers, in each case the farm itself being limited to 80 acres. The houses were neither expensive nor large, but were neatly painted, as were the barns and outbuildings. Each was protected on the north and west by an artificial grove. Each had a nice large dooryard filled with shade and fruit trees, from which the farm animals were rigidly excluded. The windmill at one place had Virginia creeper planted at the corner of the towers and festooned the tower in a very graceful and pretty manner. At the other the base of the tower of the mill was fitted up into a neat little milkhouse. Neither of these dooryards was cut with a lawn mower, but were kept neatly trimmed down with a scythe two or three times during the summer. Everything about the yards and barns on these two places was neat and tasty, and both were farmhouses where country life might be enjoyed to the fullest extent. But the other 26—well, they graded down pretty fast. There were three or four which would pass—that is, their appearance would perhaps satisfy the average person, and then there came the old ragging and bobtail farm home we all know—the home on the rented farm, with the turks roosting on the reel of the new reaper standing under the soft maple tree, the mutilated fans of the windmill flying a signal of distress while it waited the whole day long for a few drops of oil, the red shute and the roosters fighting over the contents of the slop pail at the kitchen door, a gate on the ground, and a barn door on one hinge, dead shade trees, and underbrush, ragweed and wild hemp investing all the place, the entire outfit a degenerate libel originated by man on God's richest soil and most genial climate. God bless that home? Not much!

THE STRAIGHT FURROW.

Asked lately to name quickly and without consideration some one thing which might be accepted as an indication of itself that a man was a good farmer, we said, a straight furrow. The straight furrow nearly always indicates good and correct methods of plowing. It means straight fences and things on the square all around the farm premises. It means a certain care and pride taken by the man who draws such a furrow, not only in the matter of the furrow itself, but in all his other farm work. It means straight business methods. It means that he cares for his tools and his stock. The fellow who in finishing up a land in plowing has a piece a rod wide in the middle unplowed when he is finishing up the two ends is not only a wabber in the matter of plowing, but ten chances to one you will find his machinery out of doors, his cow in the orchard, his wife cutting the wood to get dinner and a chattel mortgage on his team. Teach your boy to draw a straight furrow when plowing, for it means a good deal to him.

THE TRAMP REMEDY.

It is said that not less than 10,000 tramps during the summer season are trailing along the rights of way of the railway systems of this country, ever like Little Joe in "Bleak House," "a-movin' on," a vagabond tribe having a community of interest in all forms of cussedness possible within the pale of the law and some forms of which are not. They drift through the country during the summer and besiege the police stations of the cities in winter. They are the product of the railway, cannot exist without the ride on the blind baggage or the brake beam and, denied this method of transit, would completely disappear, because walking is work, and work they won't. It is interesting in this connection to note that the Pennsylvania railway has this summer introduced a police system for their road which has practically rid it of the tramp nuisance. If this example should be generally followed by all the roads, they would be a rare thing inside of five years.

SAVE THE LEAVES.

Don't gather and burn the leaves in the fall and for that matter never burn them. The dead leaves and the snow are nature's protectors for all tender things. Nothing just takes the place of leaves for this purpose. When they are raked up in the spring, use them for mulching of the trees and berry bushes. Having no use for them thus, put them in a compost heap where when rotted you will obtain the very choicest material for the growth of house plants. Don't burn the leaves.

The finest flavored hams in the world are made from the hogs which run wild in the woods of West Virginia. Their diet of roots and nuts gives to their meat a dainty game flavor. These hogs are rounded up in the fall, and they are razorbacks of the most pronounced type, and are then fed on corn for a few weeks before being killed. The hams are salted and then smoked for 40 days with smoke from hickory wood. They find a market in Europe at a very high price.

A lover of apples in southern Minnesota writes that he has gathered a lot of splendid Jonathans this season from grafts placed on a Virginia crab and an equally nice lot of Grimes' Golden from a Hibernian thorn grafted. Both these varieties of apples were raised 200 miles north of where they can safely be grown on their own roots, and it suggests top grafting as a very sensible and practical way of extending the territory where these fine apples may be grown.

MODES FOR LITTLE FOLK

Party Dresses in Silk, Velling and Cashmere—Pretty Collars, Etc.

Some of the latest party dresses for young girls are of white china silk made with side plaited skirts, the plaits beginning at either side of the front and being pressed, not stitched, in. Rows of narrow gold braid are sewed around above the hem and also encircle the belt, collar band and waistband. The bodice is also plaited. The yoke of plain silk is well covered with apique design of cluny lace, the silk being cut out underneath, and the undersleeves are of plaited white gauze. Mousseline de sole in the pale tints of green, pink and blue is another effective material for a youthful gown. China silk gown trimmed lavishly with valenciennes lace insertion of mechlitz lace, with narrow black velvet ribbon run through the spaces, are especially pretty for the party dress. Lace edged frills finish the hem, and runs of insertion, with wide spaces between, are set



CHINA SILK WITH VELVET BOLERO.

in around the entire length of the skirt. Sleeves to the elbow are the proper length, and they are finished with a frill.

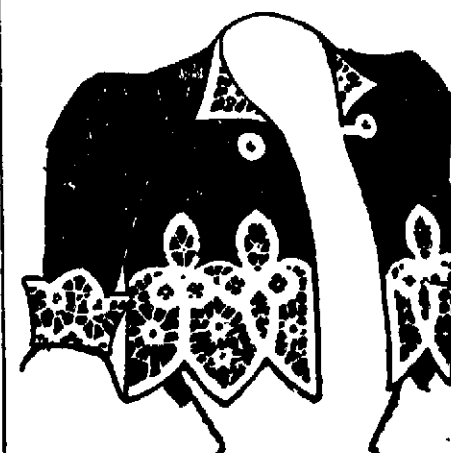
Cashmere and velling in pale colors also make very pretty party gowns, with a fancy yoke and undersleeves of lace, mousseline or thin, finely tucked silk either in white or some pale color if the gown is gray. One pretty model in velling is striped around from shoulders to the hem with guipure lace insertion run through black velvet ribbon. The sleeves are made entirely of the insertion in vertical lines, ending at the elbow, where the velvet ribbon is tied in small bows, the loops and ends falling over the arms as a finish. White chiffon gowns are effectively trimmed with black velvet ribbon and worn with colored sashes of chiffon or pompadour ribbon. The little empire frocks with guimpes of lace, mousseline or silk are very quaint, and then there are the little embroidered boleros of velvet or velveteen, as shown in the illustration, worn over the white china silk frocks.

Tulle silk in delicate tints is very popular for the older girls. A graceful dancing dress is made of pale green accordion plaited china silk with randycke insertions of fine guipure lace run with baby ribbons, and the fichu is of green chiffon.

Pretty collars of lace insertion set in between bands of finely tucked silk or mousseline are a good finish for bodices and form all trimming necessary. They are variously shaped, but one of the prettiest points down nearly to the belt at either side of the front, rounds across the back, meets the sleeve at the shoulder and fits up closely around the collar band. A narrow frill of lace edges it all around. One point in children's fashions for girls of 10 years of age is the downward dip at the waist line in front, and the smaller girls simulate this by lengthening the waist all around, says the New York Sun in conclusion to these fashions for children.

Wrinkles in the Use of Remnants.

During the January sales nearly every woman becomes the possessor of many bits of handsome material in the shape of "remnants" which are picked up very inexpensively in the stores, and with the present furor for every description of fanciful toilet necessary these can be advantageously



TINY BOLERO OF PANNE AND LACE.

worked up by the employment of a little ingenuity. Among the various ways in which a good piece of panne velvet or satin and some boldly patterned lace may be utilized is the making of a tiny bolero such as depicted in the cut. Separate collars and revers of panne and lace require but small quantities of material and markedly improve a plain or slightly worn waist.

Oil Stains on Linen.

One often notices on new linen yellow stains left by the sewing machines. Such garments should not be put into the wash until the spots have been well rubbed with liquid ammonia.

THE CHINESE FAMINE.

Provinces of Shansi and Shensi
Are the Stricken Districts.

DROUGHT THE CHIEF CAUSE NOW.

Evils of the Famine Aggravated by
Bad Roads. Very Slow Transportation
Methods Along the Water
Routes and the Inadequacy of Relief
Measures.

The two provinces of China which the New York Sun's dispatches from Peking the other day described as suffering from famine are Shansi and Shensi, in the mountain region west of the coast province of Pe-chi-li. There is only one province, Kansu, west of them in China proper, and they therefore form the north central part of China.

The famines that occasionally desolate parts of China are caused by inundation and drought. Inundation, the most frequent cause of distress, is mainly in the basin of the Yellow river, in which wide areas are sometimes completely devastated, all buildings and crops being swept away and fertile lands covered several feet deep with sand. The wretched inhabitants are driven forth without resource. After the flood of 1877-8 over 1,000,000 people starved to death.

China, as a rule, is abundantly blessed with rainfall. The regular southwest winds and the periodical monsoons give the country a larger average rainfall than that of west Europe. The average amount along the coast is more than 40 inches a year. The interior usually has abundant precipitation, the largest factor in the great development of agriculture in the basins of the Yang-tse and Yellow rivers. But occasionally in the northern part of China, where the conditions begin to approach those that make Mongolia deficient in rainfall, there are periods of drought, and as the regions of inundation and of drought are mainly in the north the terrible famines are chiefly confined to that part of China. Drought has caused the present famine.

The evils of famine are aggravated by two facts. The first is the bad roads and the extremely slow methods of transportation on the water routes. Before the Manchoo dynasty came into power the emperors built imperial highways paved with stones between many of the cities. But for 250 years nothing has been done to repair these roads, and they are now in such a state of ruin that they are an impediment to travel and have been abandoned from sheer necessity. The state also has failed to keep the canals in repair, so that they are now partly useless. Peking depends for its supplies largely on the Grand canal, and yet parts of it are in such disrepair that portages have been made at the sides where freight is hauled overland to be re-embarked farther on. Central north China may be suffering from food while south China has plenty, but it is impossible to transport food into the famine stricken districts in time to avert disaster.

The other fact that aggravates famine is the inadequacy of relief measures. Both the government and private benevolence establish soup kitchens anywhere and everywhere, and large donations of clothing are made to those that are destitute. But there is no systematic relief. Aid often fails to reach those who most need it, and relief measures are abandoned if the fund set apart for that purpose happens to become exhausted. It has been the history of nearly every great famine in China that at the very height of distress the helpless are left to their fate and perish by tens of thousands.

At present the government has other things to attend to and has probably neither funds nor machinery with which to put relief measures in force. The horrors of Chinese famines are augmented by the dire poverty of the masses of the people, with whom existence is always a question of intense struggle and who have nothing with which to tide them over periods of distress.

New Process for the Preparation of Leather.

Under date of Rotterdam, Jan. 8, 1901, Vice Consul Voorwinden transmits to the consular department at Washington the following for the information of United States tanners: Mr. P. A. Bloys van Treslong Prins of The Hague called at this consulate a few days ago and showed me some samples of leather ready for saddler's use and seemingly of a very good quality. He stated that it had been prepared by a new process, by means of machinery of which he alone knows the construction and that by using this system a moist hide can be turned into leather ready for saddler's and shoemaker's use in from two to three days, while by following the usual method of preparation it takes about six months. He also stated that previous to making application for patent on the machinery he would like to correspond with American tanners in regard to his process for making leather, with a view to introducing it in the United States.

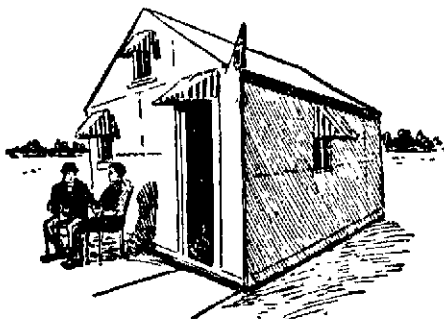
College for Women in Japan.

The rich Japanese family Mitsui has presented an extensive piece of ground near Tokyo for the purpose of founding a women's university. Three other Japanese gentlemen have subscribed the sum necessary for erecting university buildings. The work has been started, and it is hoped that the university will be opened in the spring of 1901. Many lady students are expected to join, many young Japanese ladies of good family having assisted at the medical and polytechnic lectures at the existing Japanese university.

HIS DWELLING MOVES.

Chicago Alderman Invents One That
Can Be Transported.

Alderman Charles H. Rector has secured patents for a portable house which he claims will be suitable for a multiplicity of uses. The alderman has been working on his invention for some years, and he thinks he has at last perfected a house which will be serviceable in many ways and which will prove especially valuable in the army, where it may be used for officers' quarters or field hospitals in any climate. The house is made in sections, so that any sized structure, from a small one room affair to an immense



PORTABLE HOUSE.

building with many partitions, may be quickly and easily put up. Fiber boards and angle iron are used in the construction, and it is claimed that the completed house is only one-third the weight of a portable wooden structure of the same size. Cots in any desired number may be put in the house and may be so arranged that they can be folded against the wall when not in use. The accompanying cut shows one of the houses which was erected on the lake front and used by several visitors to the city during the recent G. A. R. encampment, according to the Chicago Times-Herald. This house is 16 by 20 feet, and the ridge of the roof is 12 feet high. The side walls are seven feet in height. This is the usual or ordinary size and is the house which Alderman Rector believes most serviceable for army purposes. Eight cots can be placed with comfort in a house of this size. There is an air chamber between the inner and outer walls to maintain a uniform temperature. Hence the inventor says the house can be used in the Klondike as well as in places of tropical climate. The windows are of glass and swing open like a door. Not a nail or bolt is used in the construction of the house, and two people can put it up in 30 minutes. The entire structure weighs 1,500 pounds, and two can be loaded on an ordinary wagon.

Scents of the Onion.

It is interesting to make inquiry into the cause of this unfortunate quality of the onion. It is simply due to the presence in some quantity of another mineral matter in the bulb—sulphur. It is this sulphur that gives the onion its germ killing property and makes the bulb so very useful a medicinal agent at all times, but especially in the spring, which used to be—and still is in many places—the season for taking brimstone and treacle in old fashioned houses before sulphur tablets came into vogue, says Chambers' Journal.

Now, sulphur when united to hydrogen, one of the gases of water, forms sulphureted hydrogen and then becomes a foul smelling, well high fetid compound. The onion, being so juicy, has a very large percentage of water in its tissues, and this, combining with the sulphur, forms the strongly scented and offensive substance called sulphureted allyle, which is found in all the alliums. This sulphureted allyle mingles more especially with the volatile or aromatic oil of the onion. It is identical with the malodorous principle found in asafetida, which is almost the symbol of all smells that are nasty. The horse radish, so much liked with roast beef for its keen and biting property, and the ordinary mustard of our tables both owe their strongly stimulative properties to this same sulphureted allyle, which gives them heat and acidity, but not an offensive smell, owing to the different arrangements of the atoms in their volatile oils.

This brings us to a most curious fact in nature, that most strangely, yet most certainly, constructs all vegetable volatile oils in exactly the same way—composes them all, whether they are the aromatic essences of cloves, oranges, lemons, cinnamon, thyme, rose, verbena, turpentine or onion, of exactly the same proportions, which are 81% of carbon to 11% of hydrogen, and obtains all the vast seeming diversities that our nostrils detect in their scent simply by a different arrangement of sulphur others.

Many Meteor Radiants.

Meteors may be observed practically the whole year round, except when cloud or moonlight interferes. Yet one month ranks pre-eminently as the meteor month—the month of August. It is only in recent years that our knowledge of these natural fireworks has made any real advance. By the labors of a very few observers, one of whom, Mr. Deenning, may be said to have outweighed all others put together in the value and number of his results, we know of many hundreds of radiant points, and they have been shown to be not mere distempers of the air, but bodies of a truly planetary nature, traveling around the sun in orbits as defined as that of the earth itself.—Knowledge.

Purifying Acetylene.

The use of acetylene for lighting dwelling rooms renders it necessary to purify the gas, and it is stated that chronic acid is the best known purifier, as the solution of chloride of lime is liable to produce an explosive mixture.—Popular Science.

Weight of Water.

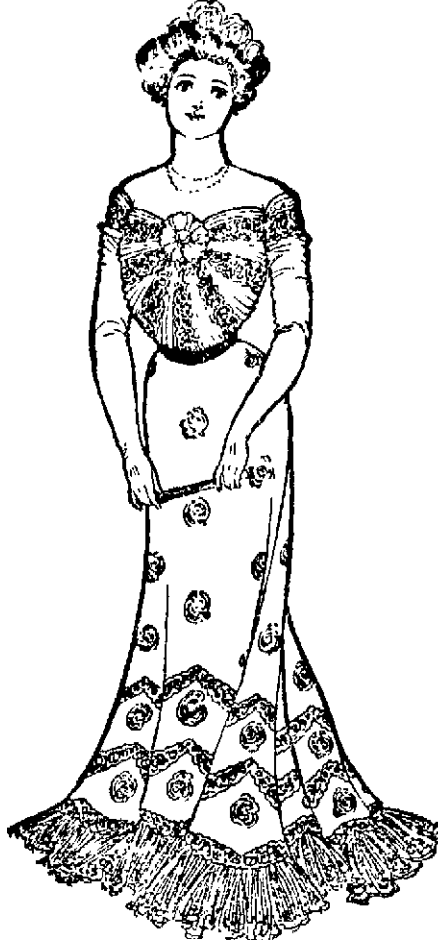
A sheet of water one inch thick and one acre in area weighs 101 tons.

POPULAR FASHIONS.

THE PICTURESQUE AND THE CONVENTIONAL FIND EQUAL FAVOR.

Empire Evening Dress—The Constant Bolero—Stitched Cloth Gown. The Low Collure is Smart, but Not Generally Becoming.

It is rather curious, in looking at pictures of dresses fashionable in 1891 and again at those of 1901, to find the short waisted empire gown a prominent favorite in both. The newest form of empire dress, which is perhaps the oldest, is particularly charming, with its short jeweled belt, whence



EVENING DRESS IN BLACK AND WHITE.

falls away almost in tunic fashion the dress, to reveal an underdress of lace. With this either very tight sleeves fitting closely to the wrist are worn or very short sleeves made of a tiny puff, the latter being, of course, essentially empire.

Quite as conspicuously as the empire dress forms the ideal for evening wear so does the little bolero distinguish all the day dresses.

But these picturesque styles do not detract from the popularity of the lace and jeweled frock made on the more conventional lines, with short sleeves, pouched bodice and narrow belt, and we still rejoice in the plain cloth dresses with many stitings and lace or lisse cravat tied with a velvet knot and set into jeweled ends.

The evening dress illustrated is the always desirable combination of white and black. It is of crepe de chine bearing an applique of black lace in wavy lines and single motifs, and the bodice is tucked with the lace brought round the figure in very becoming fashion and the lisse fastened into the center of the décolletage with an ornamented button.

The very latest mode for the coiffure is to dress it low, but women in general should be very careful before they adopt this style. With a classical head and well proportioned figure nothing is more beautiful, but for ordinary folk it is distinctly trying.

With the present low style of hair dressing it is absolutely necessary to have the hair full and loose in the front and, of course, waved. Rumor



COIFFURES, LOW AND HIGH.

has it that some exclusive people will soon take up the wearing of straight hair, but it is doubtful if the majority will let the present becoming undulation slip into disuse.

All sorts of coiffure ornaments are worn in the evening and, indeed, in the daytime. Ornamental combs prevail, and a wide black velvet bow is always becoming, whether worn across the front or at the back. The single flower, a rose by preference, commends itself as a coquettish fashion.

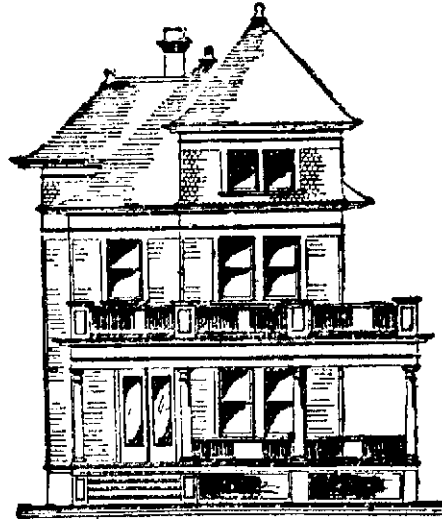
A Wrinkle in Cooking Steak.

The proper way to cook a beefsteak is to broil it, but oftentimes it may happen that it is not convenient, and the steak must be fried. This may be done very satisfactorily if a little thought is given to the matter. Put an iron saucepan over the fire and let it become very hot; then rub the pan with a piece of butter and put in the steak and quickly brown one side; then turn it and brown the other side. This will keep in the juices. Cover the pan and cook the steak three minutes; again turn it and cook it three minutes longer. If the steak is not of extra thickness, the meat will be cooked sufficiently in that length of time. Place the steak on a hot platter, spread it with butter, season with salt and pepper and serve.

RESIDENCE WITH TOWER.

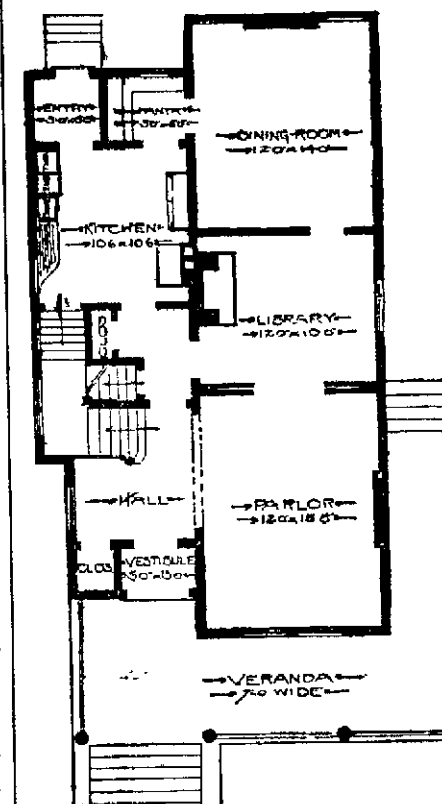
An Excellent Suburban Home Design—Cost to Erect, \$2,900.
[Copyright, 1901, by George Hitchings, architect, 1660 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

Most people in selecting a design for a suburban home favor those with towers. This design has a tower of remarkably fine proportions. Above the roof it is covered with shingles stained a deep



FRONT ELEVATION.

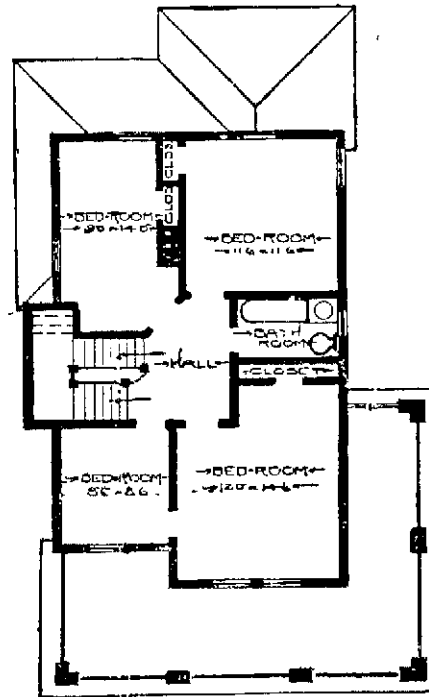
maroon with white trimmings. The second story is painted yellow with white trimmings. The roof is stained bottle green, making a nice combination of colors. The balcony on the second floor opens from the front chamber with a jib panel window, which is of great value in the summer near the seashore. The house contains ten rooms, a bathroom and a storeroom. The stairs are built of oak, with a large landing on



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

each flight and art glass windows on same. The rooms are all large and well lighted. The butler's pantry is provided with a china closet. The dining room has an oak mantel of a colonial design, with large columns the entire height on each side and a bevel plate mirror above the shelf. The bathroom floor is tiled with a neat design of mosaic tiling.

One particular feature of this house is the ample closet room it possesses. The library or study, whichever you may



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

term it, is provided with an open fireplace, an oak mantel and a tile hearth and facings. Particular attention has been paid to the general layout of the floor plans, which, I think, you will agree are very convenient. Dimensions—front, 24 feet; side, 42 feet; piazza, 10 feet wide.

Cost complete, \$2,900.

Fireproof House Furnishing.

Recent fatal conflagrations in two New York residences have led to a great deal of discussion about the fireproof furnishings of a home, and the chief of the New York fire department has gone so far as to advocate the elimination from private residences of the dainty draperies, furniture and, in fact, pretty nearly all the accessories which go to insure comfort and luxury in modern dwellings and the substitution therefor of asbestos in various forms, iron and steel wherever possible and inflammable wood where absolutely necessary.

These theories may be correct enough, but it is an assured fact that the average householder would much prefer to take the really small chance of a fatal fire to transforming his home into a fireproof vault.

There are of course a few common sense precautions which most intelligent people preserve, such as the careful placing of curtains and hangings at a safe distance from gas jets, a close watch upon house fires, periodical inspection of flues and the closing of all doors at night to prevent the rapid spread of flames should anything possibly happen. Perhaps the most flagrant violation of these few simple precautions is that of placing gas jets in close proximity to the windows, and this is oftentimes the fault of the American people are quite sensitive to warnings, and we have noticed in many homes that the gas jets which have been near window curtains have either been removed entirely or else careful provision made that by no chance can the curtains come in contact with the flames. —American Upholstery Journal.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S. S. S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system a constant drain upon the system.

When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. B. Talbot, Lock Box 245, Winona, Minn., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S. S. S., and it made a complete cure. I have been a perfectly well man ever since."

is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to ruin the digestion and add to, rather than relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.
26 John St., New York.

Send 10 cents for 12 assorted pens.



Pan-American Route

Between CLEVELAND and BUFFALO.

STEAMERS CITY OF BUFFALO AND CITY OF ERIE.

Both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD—DAILY—APRIL 15th to DEC. 1st.

Leave Cleveland 8 p. m. Arrive Buffalo 6:30 a. m. | Leave Buffalo 8 p. m. Arrive Cleveland 6:30 a. m.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE DURING JULY AND AUGUST

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8:00 a. m. | Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m. | Arrive Buffalo 6:00 p. m. | Arrive Cleveland 6:00 p. m.

Leave Cleveland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 5 p. m. Arrive Buffalo 5:30 a. m.

Leave Buffalo Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 5 p. m. Arrive Cleveland 5:30 a. m.

All Central Standard Time.

Orchestra Accompanies Each Steamer.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points, at Cleveland for Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

Ask ticket agents for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT, ALSO BUFFALO TO CLEVELAND.

W. F. HERMAN, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.
BRICK - - BRICK.
Massillon, O.

Remember

Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an up-to-date DRUG STORE. The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.

RIDER & SNYDER,

Pharmacists, No. 12 East Main St.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

TO CALIFORNIA

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

Every Thursday from Chicago.

Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road,
Finest Scenery.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars or fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

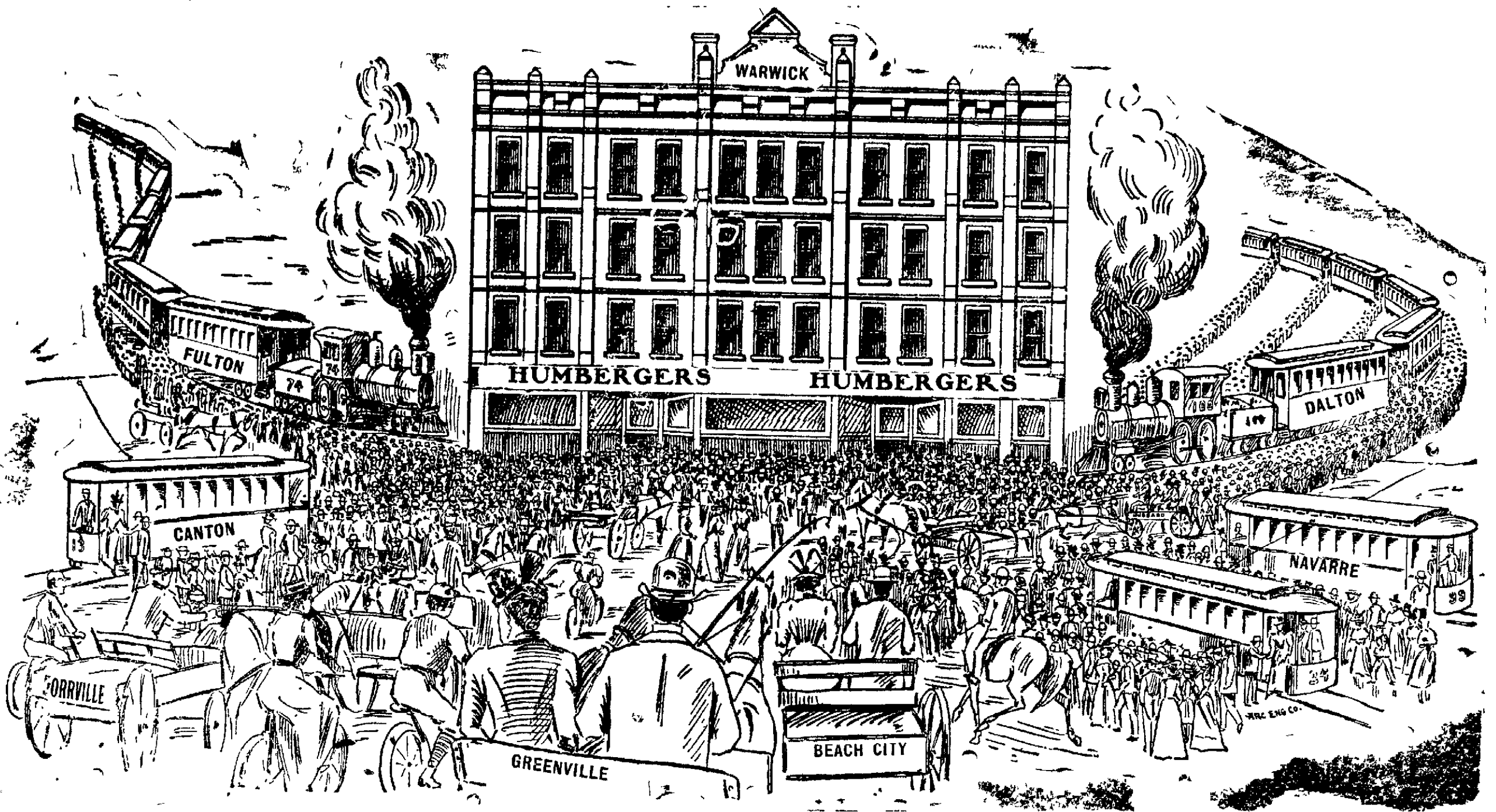
Chicago & North-Western Railway.

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1901

XXXIX—NO 52



Massillon's
Big
....Store....

HUMBERGERS.

OUR FIRST WONDERFUL MILL END SALE!

Massillon's
Big
....Store....

FOR two years we have been using our best efforts to secure for Massillon and vicinity the GREAT MILL END SALE, but could not get it for the reason that the manufacturers feared that our city was not large enough and that we could not dispose of enough goods to justify them in sending such large quantities of merchandise as they are obliged to have in these sales. After looking at our store and seeing the trade we are enjoying, they decided to send their agent to

MAR. 23.

MASSILLON. SATURDAY

MAR. 23.

....THIS MILL END SALE

they are to be sold. He is an authority on Dry Goods and is acknowledged by manufacturers and jobbers to be the best natural judge of dry goods in the field. We will guarantee that his statements made in this sale as to values and prices will be fulfilled to the letter, and he is taking special care to have the goods selected for his sale the very best. And to further this end, Mr. F. O. Humberger, of our firm, has been in the East with Mr. Lockhart, among the mills, for two weeks, and has just wired us that the selections they are making for this **MILLEND SALE** are simply wonderful, and at the lowest prices ever heard of.

WAS ORIGINATED, copyrighted and organized by Mr. C. A. Lockhart, of New York, who stands at the head of all textile experts as to the value of merchandise and knows to a dot the mills that manufacture goods suitable to the locality in which

....In Order that Our Customers May Fully Understand

THE FULL MEANING OF MILL ENDS, that are to enter into this sale so largely, we will endeavor to explain a little more fully. All manufacturers have a systematic method of putting up their goods that go to the jobbers. For instance, manufacturers of fine white goods have an adopted method of putting up their goods in 20-yard pieces, and the looms run say 25, 27½ or 30 yards; this excess over 20 yards (the standard piece) is cut off and laid aside, and in time these odd pieces accumulate into case after case of goods. This applies to manufacturers of all fabrics—Muslins, Calicos, Gingham, Percales, White Goods of all grades, Dress Goods, Silks, Cloths, Laces, Braids, etc.—every class of goods that is measured by the yard. These goods are contracted for by Mr. Lockhart and sold in his Mill End Sales. We make this explanation to assure our people that no trash or rubbish will enter into this sale—all clean, new, bright, up-to-date merchandise, bought at in some cases at half value and all sold in this sale at such a slight advance that you will hardly perceive it. These sales cannot occur often, as enough goods are not made over regular goods to fill one-hundredth part of the demand for Mill Ends. In addition to the mammoth stocks opened by Mr. Lockhart, our own stocks will contribute liberally to the offerings. These combined forces will make this a veritable carnival of low prices on seasonable and needful commodities for household and personal use. Mr. Lockhart will have full sway in our store during this sale. His high standing and responsibility, backed up by our full guaranty, assures to our trade the freedom to buy for their present or future needs with the fullest confidence. This Mill End Sale is the opportunity of your life—

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT!

The following pages will give you a faint idea of some of the great bargains, and will be of interest to you. **READ EVERY ITEM—COME TO THE SALE—WE WILL DO THE REST.**

A.J. HUMBERGER & SON'S BIG STORE,

Warwick Block.
(Elevator.)

MASSILLON, OHIO.

3 Floors Packed With
Choice Merchandise.

GLASS AND CHINA NOVELTIES

Latest Finger Bowls—English Rock Crystal—The Fruit Service.

The latest finger bowls are exquisite and artistic in shape, color and decoration. Low, shallow and delicately tinted green or rose color, they rest on an underneath plate to match. In cut crystals, the decoration is beautifully in laid in gold. A very rich and choice design is a vine, with an occasional leaf and tendril, encircling the top of the bowl and pendant from its grape clusters.

A present fancy is that punch glasses match the finger bowls in tint and decoration. They also are with plate, or, more properly, small fancy dish, in which rests the standard of each little flowerlike cup.

Rock crystal is the latest term for cut glass, and English rock crystal is even a little more imposing and high sounding, but facts are facts, according to Table Talk, which is the source of these items, and no finer cut glass is on the market today than that made in the glass factories of our own country.

The fruit service has gained much in elegance by the introduction of the center platter and round side dishes. In Austrian glass, gold decorated, the three pieces form a set or are sold singly. The platter is with end handles and tiny ball feet.

Side dishes of the fruit set are round, star cut and with decoration to match the platter. They are without standards and rest flat on the cloth.

The mounted oval table mirror either in gold or silver finish is from 10 to 18 inches in height and much more ornamental than the old unmounted style that rested directly on the cloth.

The latest bouillon cups in fine Austrian china are with underneath saucers and without covers. They show gold lace over a color, surrounding medallion decoration of court beauties.

Almond dishes and sherbet cups in glass with heavy edge finish of gold are very fine.

As wall decoration Italian plaques have a figure design for the center and border scrolls with medallions introducing winged figures.

Empire Gown With Roses, Etc.

The elegant empire model here reproduced from Vogue is a charming example of this style carried out to



EMPIRE EVENING GOWN.

black crepe de chine over black peau de soie. Drapery at the back is in a wattleau plait.

A large choux of black velvet and tulle holds drapery at left of corsage, with pendent chains of cut jet beads. Edging the neck above a narrow jetted band is a wavy band of gold cloth shot with pink. White crush rose and a rope of cut jet beads form shoulder straps, and a rose and jeweled band adorn the coiffure.

Things Every Woman Wants to Know.

The new, or comparatively new, way of dressing the hair is with a slight parting at one side and a drooped wave across the forehead.

The black velvet bow in the hair is a becoming addition, but rather apt to add a few years to one's appearance.

Mercerized cotton fabrics and foulards are among the first materials provided for the season of early spring dressmaking.

The large "drum shape" represents good style in muffs, which come in ermine, mink, seal, sable, fox and lynx.

Extra long bear boas are elegantly worn by tall and dignified women.

Automobile coats run from 45 to 54 inches in length.

Decorative trifles are extensively used in evening coiffures.

Black embroidery on batiste and chiffon is one of the novelties in trimming.

It is predicted that shirt waists are to be daintier and more delicate than ever in material, which includes finest cottons, silks, linens and batistes as well as silk and cotton and silk and linen mixed fabrics.

The plateau hat has made a great hit. It frames the face and hair delightfully.

White cloth dresses are chosen by the extravagant and completed with little boleros of white caracul bordered with sable, and a noticeable feature of the trimmings on dark cloth gowns is oriental embroidery.

HUMBERGER'S

FIRST MILL END SALE.

Here's more interesting news of this important sale. It will pay you to come many miles to see and avail yourself of the great money-saving opportunities which will abound here during the 20 days of this great Sale.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, IS THE OPENING DAY.

Our basement is just literally packed with goods now in and still coming, and to describe them all and price them is beyond our capacity.

In Our Carpet Department--

You will find ends of best ingrain carpets made, including Lowels and Hartfords, in lengths that will cover a room requiring 10 to 25 yards, goods retailing now at 65c and 70c everywhere, **Mill End Sale price will be**

39c a yard.

Mr. Lockhart was able to procure a limited quantity only—so act accordingly.

Floor Oil Cloths, in 4-4 goods, value 35c to 40c, Mill End price, 19c yd.

Chinese Mattings, good styles, worth 15c and 18c, Mill End price 9c.

Chinese Mattings in beautiful styles, regular price 25c to 40c, Mill End Sale price, 21c.

RUGS.

1 Lot fine Saxony Rugs, 8-3x10-6, value \$25, Mill End Sale price \$18.90

1 Lot Dagistan Rugs, value \$6.25, Mill End Sale price \$4.90

One miscellaneous lot Rugs. Sizes varying, at prices that will sell them quick.

Floor Coverings.

All kinds of Floor Covering, from the cheapest Hemp Carpet to the finest Wiltons, are shown in this department. Linoleums, Cork Carpets and Inlaid Linoleums are here shown and sold.

WALL PAPER, SHADING AND SHADES DEPARTMENT.

This line has not been overlooked; the buyers have sent us from one mill almost a carload of nice clean wall paper very similar to the paper that we retail at 3c, 4c and 5c, which will be sold in the Mill End Sale while the stock lasts at **1 cent a roll**, with borders to match at **1 cent yd.** We will supplement this offer by large additions from our own large, new stock of wall paper, to make shopping in this department very interesting.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT MILL END SALE PRICES.

The Mill End Price of the very best 5c, 4-4 Unbleached Muslin, will be 3½c.

Good Unbleached Muslin 2½c

Best 7 and 8c 4-4 Unbleached Muslin..... 5c

Bleached Muslins.

Special Mill End Lot at about half value.

The Bleached Muslin in this sale at 5c a yard you will never be able to duplicate.

Ginghams.

Best apron Ginghams, staple styles usually retail price 6½c, Mill End Sale Price..... 3½c

Large lot of Mill End Seersucker Ginghams, all perfect goods, a rare bargain at..... 5c These goods are worth 10c.

Prints and Calicoes.

Good Standard Prints, in great variety of styles. Retail at 6½c, Mill End Sale Price will be 3½c

Percales.

The finest Percales, 1 yd wide, worth 12½c to 15c, Mill End Price.... 6½c

Challies.

One lot of Fine Challies—We sold cases of same cloth last year at 6½c. Mr. Lockhart offers them in his great Mill End Sale at 2½c, together with a big lot Scotch Lawns, beautiful styles worth 7c, at 3 1-2c.

SALE OPENS

Saturday, March 23, at

8 O'Clock.

Note the Date.

Fine Printed Zephyrs.

Never offered by the sharpest competitor for less than 12 1-2c

Mill End Sale price will be.... 9c yd

Avalon Drapery.

Heavy cloth, will be offered in the Mill End Sale for..... 12 1-2c

Worth a great deal more money in the regular way.

2,000 yards Gibraltar Percales, value 10c, Mill End Sale Price..... 6½c

Black Satines.

Satines, staple as wheat at 15c to 18c a yard, Mills End Sale Price..... 11c

Tennis Flannels and Outing Cloths.

Beautiful new styles, and so much of a variety that we are unable to classify the stock and quote prices on all of the different lots that will enter into the Mill End Sale.

One lot in particular is the exact goods that we retail at 5c.

Mill End Sale Price will be.... 3 1-2c

Another lot of 8c to 10c values will be a great bargain in the Mill End Sale at..... 5c

COME

TO THIS, THE
FIRST GREAT MILL
END SALE

IN MASSILLON.

HERE

IS A CORKER.

FINE

TAPESTRY VELOUR,

Sold by close selling stores in their Drapery and Upholstery stocks at \$1.25 per yard, will be on sale here at the unheard of price of

59c.

Pillow Covers.

Here is a chance for Pillow Covers, Couch Covers and Hangings. The quantity is limited and the goods will only be offered in the Mill End Sale.

D'Arland Dimity.

Beautiful styles of D'Arland Dimity just from the looms, has been sold by jobbers this season at 15c will be offered in the Mill End Sale at

12½c

Shear Zephyr Lawns.

Very handsome styles that would be cheap at 12½c, you can buy them in the Mill End Sale at

9c yard

Wide Lawns, beautiful styles and entirely new and novel. We would guarantee to sell at 10c quick, will be offered at the tempting price of

5c yard.

We will use our utmost endeavor to handle the crowd to the best interests of the people. You will find elevator service running all the time from the basement to the third floor. Ladies' Toilet on First Floor. Come in the morning if you can.

HUMBERGER'S STORES,

Warwick Block, - - - Massillon, O.

MIGHTIEST OF LOADSTONES

It Attracts Not Only Metals, but Such Substances as Dogs and Hogs.

A deep hole of water in Nolin creek, near Hodgenville, Ky., has for some time been attracting attention by reason of the fact that it has a very strong suction. For years it has been known as "the suck hole." It is about 10 feet deep and about 50 yards long. The water is clear, and bottom can easily be seen. This hole has been watched by people in that section for a number of years, and it has also to some extent been avoided. It now develops that it is no "suck hole," but in the bottom of the river, it is claimed, there is a streak of powerful loadstone.

A man in that community, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, recently constructed a large and substantial raft for the purpose of investigating

the causes of the suction in this particular part of the river. It was discovered that the river bottom is solid rock and that through the center of the rock, running lengthwise, is a black streak. It is about five inches in width and runs the length of the hole. This streak was examined with a common fish gig and was found to be very hard. The gig adhered to the stone, and it took no little pulling to extricate it. Further investigation was made, and it is said the streak following the bottom of the river is undoubtedly powerful loadstone.

This hole was discovered over 40 years ago by Enoch Atterberry, who came near losing his life in the water, having been rescued by two men, who pulled him out by means of a long pole. Lum Wess and Luther Trulock also came near losing their lives in the hole a short time ago while seining. They

were rescued, half drowned by other members of the party. The attraction was so powerful toward a chain on the bottom of the seine that the seiners had to abandon it. The hole is not in the main stream, but is an outlet.

A dog thrown into the water never comes out, but is quickly drawn to the bottom. When a trout line is stretched across the place, the unseen energy attracts the hooks to the black streak and there holds them securely until they are drawn out. At times there is a strong undercurrent in the bayou, which is unaccounted for and which often sweeps the bottom clean, relieving the loadstone of its collection.

The locality of the suck hole is getting to be a much dreaded one, especially by the superstitious. It is known to all negroes as the "death hole," and farmers in that section find it difficult to employ negro help.

There is a more general feeling now than formerly that the world is growing better instead of worse, says the Boston Globe. Optimists certainly have a pretty substantial basis for thinking so when the financial statistics of the church work, going on in every community are considered. According to the latest figures obtainable from the religious bodies, it is found that the annual expenditure for Christian churches throughout the world is a little over \$1,000,000,000. It is impossible to conceive that any considerable portion of this large sum is being wasted. The bulk of it, expended for Christian literature, hospitals, orphanages, new churches, institutions and missions, must be productive of good results and therefore bettering the religious and moral conditions of the masses.

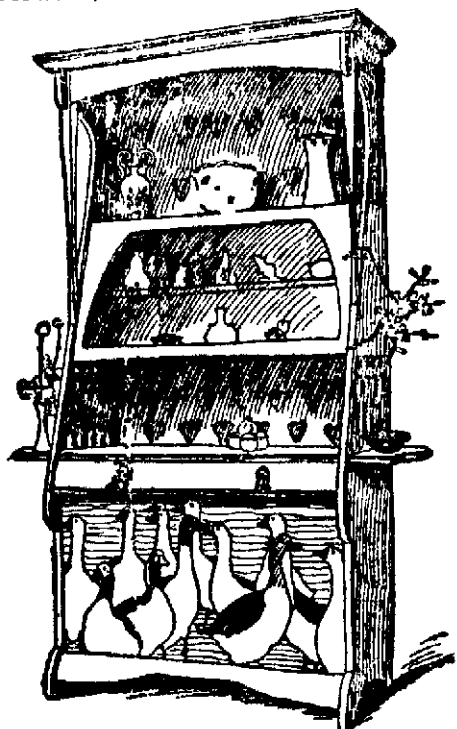
In the United States last year the cost of maintaining Christian interests is reported as being nearly \$300,000,000. In round numbers Catholics head the list with \$31,000,000; then come the Methodists, \$26,000,000; Presbyterians, \$20,000,000; Episcopalians, \$14,000,000; Baptists, \$12,000,000, and so on down, to the Salvation Army with \$750,000. Other important items are new buildings, etc., \$37,000,000; hospitals, \$23,000,000; education, \$21,000,000, and Sunday schools, \$7,000,000.

What a contrast is presented between the above amounts and the fact that in 1800 the value of the 2,340 churches in America was \$1,500,000. Today we have in this country 187,481 churches with a value of \$724,971,372. Every religious denomination seems to be making good progress in its work, and the world cannot help being better for it.

L'ART NOUVEAU.

The "New Art" Movement in Furniture, Jewelry and Silverware.

"L'art nouveau" represents an unknown territory for the majority of people. Indeed it may be said that only the industrial designers whose sphere lies in all the furnishings that go to make homes beautiful as well as comfortable are conversant with it, or possibly also those connoisseurs who are always on the alert and susceptible to all new influences. At the Paris exposition the "new art," which is a product of the vivacious and strenuous French artists, was very thoroughly exploited in furniture, jewelry and silverware, and it remains only a matter



SIDEBOARD INLAID WITH MARQUETRY. of time when it will strongly influence American styles so far as the more costly and elegant lines in all these articles are concerned.

L'art nouveau—in one of its phases, at any rate—goes straight to nature for inspiration, though not always, perhaps, with the almost severe directness of the instance here given—a sideboard inlaid with marquetry of natural woods. The artist has conceived the very novel and somewhat curious notion of carving on the panel a flock of geese. These birds are finely cut and grouped in natural attitudes and shown in bright, gay colors against a ground of yellowish brown with a slight rose tint. The purpose of this piece of furniture is not lost to sight, and its form, though light, is pleasing as well as eminently useful. There is a big drawer over the panel and three etageres, with glass fronts, to hold knickknacks or plate. Pretty carved designs ornament the sides, while all the back is inlaid in many colors and gives a very happy effect to this quaint rustic but refined article.

Homemade Cures For Colds.

For bronchial trouble put 10 teaspoons spirits of camphor to 40 times their bulk in boiling water. Place in a pitcher and incline the open mouth over the top, so that the steam enters the throat freely. Care must be taken in the perspiration which ensues not to contract further cold; but this is a royal remedy for heavy chest colds.

For threatened pneumonia put the patient to bed with hot water bottles applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, armpits and under the knees. Of course no one with so serious an illness as this should go long without medical advice.

For threatened influenza put 20 drops spirits of camphor with 20 teaspoonfuls water. Take one teaspoonful every half hour. This is excellent in incipient grip.

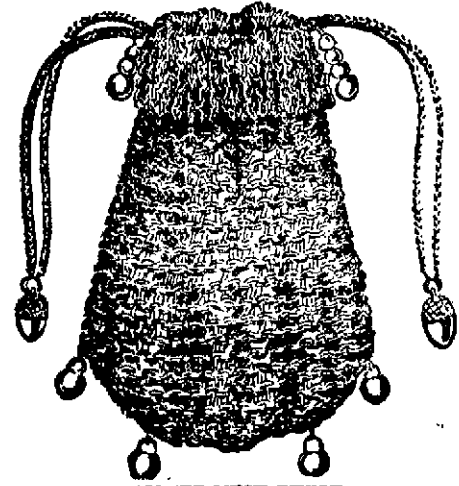
For threatened colds in head wring a cloth from ice cold water, lay over the bridge of nose and eyes and dry cloths over it.

For hoarseness take frequent sips of glycerin and lemon juice in equal parts and shaken until they are incorporated.

For neuralgia place a wet cloth over a hot water bottle, a soapstone heated or a hot brick and apply the steam to the afflicted part.—Good Housekeeping.

Silver Purses and Bags.

Chatelaine purses and bags were among the most popular of articles sold by jewelers the past holiday season.



SILVER MESH PURSE.

son. The cut shows the newest form of chain mesh bag, though not the one most worn, as that still continues to be the familiar flat framed chatelaine affair.

Sour Milk Griddlecakes.

There are no griddlecakes quite so good to many people as those made with sour milk in the old fashioned way; before prepared flours were thought of, says a Good Housekeeping writer. Take one cup of thick sour milk with the cream left in, a level teaspoonful of soda and a generous pinch of salt. Stir together until thoroughly dissolved, then thicken with flour. Fry on a hot griddle with plenty of good sweet lard, and they will be light, tender and delicious. The batter should be so thick that it will not froth and boil when dropped on the griddle, but not too thick to spread out of itself into thin cakes. When mixed, try a little; if too thick, thin with sweet milk.

OUR FIRST WONDERFUL MILL END SALE

Opens Saturday Morning, March 23, 1901.

Wherever this most popular sale has been held, in every section of the country, the people have turned out en masse to take advantage of the Bargains that Mr. Lockhart gives during his sales. It will be the same way here. These prices, on good, desirable merchandise will crowd our 3 floors with buyers from all towns and surrounding country during the 20 days of the sale. Get ready for this sale, it will be to your interest, and tell everybody else you can and have them read our bills.

White Goods at Mill End Prices.

These goods are well worth your attention. Study the prices carefully, then come and see the goods.

3000 yds. Plain White Indian Linen, worth 10c, at 6 1/2c

2000 yds. Mill Ends White Swiss good value at 18c, Mill End price..... 10c

One lot Madras Stripe Curtain Swiss. You never saw same goods in any store at less than 37 1/2c a yard. Here on Saturday, March 23, at 19c yd

Fancy Colored Striped Curtain Swiss, 1 1/2 yds wide, worth fully 50c, at 25c yd

Plain White Figured Curtain Swiss, 1 1/2 yds wide, 50c would be cheap, Mill End Sale price..... 25c

Read the prices quoted on Curtain Swisses and you will be sure to curtail your houses.

One lot fine Long Cloth, 18c quality. Every lady knows this goods. You can buy it in this sale at Mill End prices only..... 11c yd

White Bed Spreads

Great stock and enough to go around.

White Quilts worth 85c at..... 69c

White Quilts worth \$1.00 at..... 89c

White Quilts worth 1.25 at..... 98c

Quilts, special worth 1.25 at..... \$1.10

Quilts, special worth 1.50 at..... 1.23

Quilts, special worth 1.75 at..... 1.43

Quilts, special worth 2.00 at..... 1.69

Quilts, special worth 2.25 at..... 1.85

Lace Curtains.

One lot of Lace Curtains, value 90c pair, Mill End Sale Price 69c

Another lot better goods ranging in price from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a pair, Mill End Sale Price \$1.59

One lot Bobinet Ruffled Curtains sold at 3.50, Mill End Sale Price..... 2.19

A better lot of same style of Curtains, values \$4.00, 4.50 and 5.00 a pair, to go in the Mill End Sale..... 3.19

Still another lot selling at 5.50, 6.50 and 7.50, will be priced in the Mill End Sale..... 4.39

One lot of Swiss Ruffled Curtains, a bargain at \$1.25, Mill End Sale Price will be..... 98c

Laces and Embroideries

One large lot of Torchon Laces that are cheap property at 5c, Mr. Lockhart opens at..... 2c yd

Another—Better goods in wide widths, fully worth 10c, will be offered at..... 5c

Embroideries and Laces

The lots sent here are too varied and embrace such a range of values that we cannot quote prices—but can safely say that 18c and 20c embroideries will be sold at..... 12 1/2c

Our 8c and 10c goods at..... 5c in the Great Mill End Sale.

Mill End Sale Prices on Muslin Underwear and Skirts.

Surplice Corset Covers, lace and embroidery trimmed, worth 18c, now..... 11c

1 lot high neck Corset Covers, sold at 10c, at..... 6 1/2c, 4 for 25c

Marguerite Corset Covers, lace trimmed, sold for 59c, now..... 49c

Marguerite Corset Covers, common value 85c, now..... 69c

Ladies' Drawers.

1 lot, Hemmed and Tucked, sold 25c, now..... 19c

1 lot, Lace Ruffle, Lace Trimmed value 39c to 50c..... 29c

1 Fine lot Ladies' Drawers, lace and ribbon trimmed, sold at \$1.75..... \$1.19

Ladies' Night Robes.

1 lot worth 50c..... 39c splendid value at 59c, 75c, 83c, 90c, and \$1.00.

Skirts.

1 lot White Skirts, slightly soiled in packing, worth \$2.00 and \$3.00, Mill End Sale price..... \$1.29

Good plain White Skirts at..... 29c All at Mill End Prices.

Our stores will be closed Friday, March 22, at noon, to arrange and ticket the large shipments of Mill End Goods for the sale next day.

Blankets.

Just a few to close. Buy them at these Mill End Prices for next winter, it will be a good investment.

50 pairs 11-4 Gray and Tan Blankets, cheap at \$2, Mill End Sale Price..... \$1.59

25 pairs Fine Wool Blankets, full 11-4, lowest price we ever sold them is \$6, Mill End Sale Price..... \$3.90

And so on through the entire list, from the cheapest to the best, the prices will be made in the same proportions of reduction.

We notice among the big shipments 20 pairs of Fibre Blankets. These goods are very popular in some sections and retail at \$1.25 a pair. Mill End Sale Price will sweep them out at 39c each. Warmer and lighter than a wool blanket, and from a sanitary point are very desirable.

Ladies' Colored Skirts and Petticoats.

1 lot Good Skirts, value 50c, Mill End Sale Price will be..... \$0.43

\$1.25 Skirts, Mill End Price..... .93

1.50 Skirts, Mill End Price..... 1.50

2.00 Skirts, Mill End Price..... 1.69

2.50 Skirts, Mill End Price..... 2.10

LINENS.

Crash Towelings.

This department has been specially favored with good goods at unheard of prices.

1 large lot Mill Ends of Crash, 18 inches wide, well worth 8c, will be sold at..... 5c

Another lot, worth 10c, at..... 8c

1 case Mill Ends Glass Toweling, sells at 10c, at..... 6 1/2c

1 case Mill Ends, fine, similar to Burnsley Crash, worth 12 1/2c, at..... 9c

Table Linens.

Too big a lot to describe fully—only a few lots can be priced here.

1 lot, worth 35c, at..... 23c

Fine Table Linens, worth 40, at..... 25c

Another pile of Mill Ends, cheap at 50c, at..... 32c

1 lot Table Linens, 72 inches wide, well worth 75c, at..... 59c

1 lot equal to about 10 pieces of German Table Linen, worth 75c, at..... 49c

1 large lot Full Turkey Red Damask, retails at 40c, you can buy it in the Big Mill End Sale at..... 25c

Cloak and Suit Department.

Mr. Lockhart has sent a box of Ladies' Spring Jackets and says that they must be sold and he will make the price.

You can expect a big surprise here and be assured that the price will be so low that everybody wanting a cheap Jacket will buy.

We will supplement this with our entire stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Capes and Jackets. We have so few left that we might as well let them go; and the cloak season being over, we prefer to have the money out of them than to carry until Fall. Select your size and the price will suit you we guarantee.

Ladies' Suits and Separate Skirts

Will have such a tumbling up as you never heard of. We haven't the space to enumerate, but the prices will be

very interesting, and to make it so, we will meet the Mill End prices. One lot of 50 Walking Skirts we have sold so many of at \$1.69, Mill End special..... \$1.19

NOTICE Special.

(Dealers excluded.)

Mr. Lockhart will, on the morning of the sale "just to make it interesting" as he says, at just exactly 9 o'clock, sell for 15 minutes and no longer.

10 yards of Good Calico for..... 19c One pattern to a customer

And at 9:15 sharp, on the same day he will sell in the Carpet Department, Good Carpet Stretchers that retail at 50c; cost 37 1/2c to make; one to each customer at 9c each. Get one if you can get into the push.

2d Day, March 25.

On Monday he will sell, also in the Carpet Department a Good Carpet Sweeper that retails the world over at \$1.25 at..... 29c each. Only one to each customer. remember from 9 to 9:15 only.

Same day in the Hosiery Department he will sell from 9:15 to 9:30, and not a minute longer, the best 12 1/2c Ladies' Hose at 3c a pair, 3 pairs only to one customer.

If you are fortunate enough to get into this crush, you will get a bargain. This is a matter we cannot control and hope there will be no disappointments, as the offer is open to all and no favors will be shown. Salespeople are excluded in this offer.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Rather unseasonable you may think, but here is the story and the chance of your life to buy a Fur Collar, Scarf or Boa at actually less than half the cost to make them. If you can spare the money it is a good investment to buy them for next winter. We had a large consignment of Furs sent to us after the holidays and have sold nearly all of them. We wrote the manufacturers that the season was about over and we would return the small lot that was unsold, and at the same time told them that we were about inaugurating a Mill End Sale. We just received the following telegram:

DETROIT, March 18, 1901.

Sell those furs in your sale. Don't send them back.

Signed.....

Will describe them as near as we can, and if interested come and get them. Not many and not much money.

	SOLD AT	WILL TAKE
2 Mink Scarfs.....	\$10.00	\$4.89
2 French Beaver Scarfs.....	8.00	3.75
1 Beaver Scarf.....	15.00	6.90
2 Russian Mink Scarfs.....	7.00	3.25
1 Blue Fox Scarf, beauty.....	20.00	9.75
1 Brown Fox Bow.....	7.50	3.60
1 Blue Opossum Bow.....	8.00	3.75
1 Baltic Seal Scarf.....	12.00	5.50
2 Electric Seal Scarfs.....	10.00	4.75
1 Marten Collarette.....	23.50	9.00
1 Persian Lamb Col'rte.....	29.75	12.00
1 Marten Collarette.....	18.50	9.00
1 Electric Seal Mouflon.....	14.50	5.00
1 Fine Electric Seal Jacket, Mink Trimmed, size 34.....	75.00	32.50

It's a great slaughter, but if prices will sell them we have done our part.

Humbergers' First Great Mill End Sale, and the first one ever held in Massillon, starts on Saturday, March 23, at 8 o'clock sharp. All goods sold in this sale must be Cash on Delivery.

The writer recently made a canvass among a number of the poultry commission houses of one of our large cities and found out that the farmers suffer a great loss because they do not properly dress their poultry for the market. We were shown tons of chickens and turkeys sent in for the Christmas trade which no buyer wanted and if sold had to go at a price far below what properly dressed poultry would bring. The consensus of opinion among these dealers was that want of proper care in preparing poultry for the market reduced the selling price of it from 25 to 40 per cent. We saw one lot of finely dressed turkeys which sold quickly at 12 cents, while alongside of it was another lot torn and mutilated in picking and equally well fattened which the commission man said was unsalable at 8 cents. There is a loss here which might easily be avoided.

Picture Sleeves.

Considerable is heard about "picture sleeves," and it would not be surprising if before spring flowers greet us we should witness a return to the flowing sleeves of our ancestors, says an exchange. Already several of the freshest cloth gowns show full undersleeves of fine lace, liberty silk or oriental embroidery, flowing from beneath cloth upper sleeves. Frequently they are gathered into a band at the elbow, falling to the wrist like a soft, deep frill.

Some Kitchen Hints.

"When I furnish a kitchen as my workroom, some idea as to convenience and the saving of time and steps modifies the arrangement of things," says a writer in Good Housekeeping. "All the utensils are kept as near as possible to where they will be needed. The tin covers of saucepans and kettles are on a rack within reach of the range. The cooking forks and spoons have their niches just below. The little paring knife I like best is not in the knife box amid carvers and is kept in the bread box. The bread knife and cutting board (which last is apt to be the cover of a grape basket, light and clean) are always convenient to the bread jar. Two or three favorite saucepans are kept hanging abroad, in full view, near the water faucet, for is not the first step toward cooking almost everything the preparing of some freshly boiled water?"

Tit For Tat.

They are telling this story in Washington about Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, who is a member of the Humane society and wears a badge that entitles him to investigate the condition of any animal that appears to be ill treated. A few days ago, as he came down from the capitol, he inspected a team that was standing by the curb. "Here, you!" shouted the driver. "What are you doing there feeling about that horse's neck?" "I am an officer of the Humane society," replied Senator Jones mildly, "and I want to see if this collar fits this horse." "Well," snarled the driver, "if that collar don't fit that horse any better than your collar fits you, you just run along and get a cop and have me arrested."

For latitude of 42 and north the minnesota and Florence crabs are highly commended.

The Argentine Republic has 72,000,000 bushels of wheat for export this winter, which is their summer.

The Wild Goose plum, a native, is credited with being the earliest plum to be had for planting in the north-west.

We notice in a late English market report that choice Ben Davis apples are retailing in the London market at \$10 per barrel. Old Ben ranks high away from home.

In 1899 the railway mileage of the country was 100,951 miles, which earned for the year \$700,200,807. In 1900 the mileage was 106,511 miles, which earned \$766,313,906, an increase in earnings of \$66,113,109.

SAFETY SPYGLASS.

Military Men Can Now Make Observations Without Danger.

The ordinary telescope and spyglass which military officers have used for more than 100 years is gradually giving place to an instrument far more powerful and less likely to expose an observer to the long distance fire of an enemy, says The Scientific American. The list of dead and wounded sent home from South Africa shows that the modern high power magazine rifle has rendered the lot of the commanding officer far more hazardous than it once was. This increased danger and the great ranges at which modern battles are fought have been the chief reasons why the ordinary spyglass has been found inadequate by the modern army officer.

The new instrument consists of two tubes hinged together and carried by a central handle. Each tube is provided with an objective and with an eyepiece. By means of a system of total reflection prisms the image formed by the objective is so deflected that the eyepiece, mounted at right angles to the tubes, may properly present it to the eye.

When the instrument is open, the distance between the two objectives is about 16 inches. The lenses and tubes are so arranged that a stereoscopic effect is obtained.

In order to make use of the stereoscopic spyglass the eyepieces are first purposely focused. Since in the majority of cases both eyes of the same person are not equal, the two eyepieces are focused independently. The instruments are regulated for a 2.6 inch spacing of the eyes, which is the average.



SAFETY FIELDGLASS.

For persons having eyes differently spaced there is a very simple mechanism for regulating the apparatus. A marking arrangement permits of making such regulations once for all.

The stereoscopic spyglass may be employed in two different positions of the telescopes, one nearly horizontal and the other nearly vertical.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the utility of the instrument from a military point of view. From a very interesting report made by Lieutenant Colonel Becker of the Swiss army we select the following passage: "With a common ordnance fieldglass we observed at a distance of about two miles a trigonometric signal situated at the same height as ourselves and on the verge of a forest. It was impossible to recognize whether this signal was upon the very outskirts of the forest or remote therefrom. Upon making the same observation with the stereoscopic spyglass the signal appeared remote from the edge of the forest, and it was possible, besides, to estimate the distance that separated it therefrom at 40 or 50 feet. The artilleryman will at once recognize the advantages that may be derived from so precise an observation."

The instrument under consideration magnifies 10 times and embraces a linear field of 65 yards. Its weight is about a pound and a half, and it may be easily carried in a case.

Sugar Inventions Wanted.

The Hawaiian Planters' association has offered \$6,500 in prizes to inventors of labor saving machines to be used in the sugar business. Three machines are wanted, which planters think some one should be able to invent, and they are willing to pay for each. For a machine to cut cane the planters offer a prize of \$2,000 to the man who submits the best plan. This sum will be increased to \$5,000 if the design is accepted and proves efficient. A cane transporter and a machine to load cane into cars are also wanted, and for these the planters offer \$1,500.—Scientific American.

To Save the Beaches.

Maintenance of beaches along the New England coast is being successfully accomplished by the "groyne system." These "groynes" consist of a series of posts planted firmly in the sand, with close planks extending from post to post. The "groyne" is constructed at right angles to the beach and its position prevents the waves acting on it injuriously. Sand is intercepted by the planking, rapidly forming a new beach and preventing erosion.

Our Wonderful House.

The framework of the house in which we live is made up of 206 bones. To perform the usual movements in our daily life these 206 bones are acted upon by 522 voluntary muscles.

Size of the Earth.

After nearly 30 years of constant effort and great expenditure it is ascertained that the earth's diameter through the equator is 7,926 miles; its height from pole to pole 7,899 miles.

Too Enthusiastic Welcome.

Sixteen hundred persons in the crowds which assembled in London on the return of the volunteers from South Africa received injuries which required medical attendance.

Engineering Congress.

Arrangements are being made among the various scientific and mechanical institutions in London to hold an engineering congress at the Glasgow exhibition next summer.

Humbergers,' Massillon, Ohio.

WE HAVE SECURED IT AT LAST!

MR. C. A. LOCKHART'S WONDERFUL

MILL END SALE

TO START AT OUR STORES ON

Saturday, March 23, 1901.

TO CARRY OUT A TRADE EVENT OF SUCH PROPORTIONS as this Immense Mill End Sale has attained is a great undertaking, and our success depends on the co-operation and patronage of our large trade, which we know we will get, and we make this sale at great expense, believing it will be a great advantage to our patrons. And it is to your interest to read carefully every item we tell you about in these pages; it won't take you as long to read it as it did us to write it, together with going over this immense cargo of good, saleable merchandise. We may have omitted the very things you are looking for, but we will have them in this great assortment. Be sure and come to this sale. If you can't get here the first day come later and you'll be fully reimbursed.

A. J. HUMBERGER & SON.

Wonderful Values in Silks and Dress Goods
FOR THE MILL END SALE,

will contribute largely to the carnival of low prices which will exist here during the 20 days following March 23.

1 Lot Fancy Silk Tricotine worth 60c, at	29c
1 " " " Foulards " \$1.00, at	79c
1 " " " " \$1.25, at	98c
1 " Black Swivel Silk, worth \$1.35, at	98c
Black Mascot and Peau de Soie, \$1.50 to \$1.75	\$1.19
Black Satin Duchess, \$1.35	98c
Black Taffeta, special, worth \$1.25	98c
Colored Woolen Skirtings, worth \$1.00, at	73c

DRESS GOODS.

1 Lot Camel's Hair Dress Patterns, worth \$3.00, at	\$1.99
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MILL END SALE

Sundry Items in Different Departments

On which to quote prices we have not the time or space as the printer is waiting for this copy—but our guarantee for it you will get **Mill End Prices** on any and every article in our store.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Shirts, Umbrellas, Underwear, Velvets, Collars, Half Hose, Notions, Braids, Neckties, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings,

Almost forgot to mention—

100 Doz. 2-thread Half Hose, all mixtures that you pay 12½c for, 2 pairs for 25c; they are just from the mills, and the **Mill End Price is 5c a pair** for 1 pair or 100 pairs, no deviation.

Watch the Special Day for the Mill Ends of Ribbons. We will advertise the Day, during the sale, of this Great Event, which will be marvelous.

See the Table of Mill Ends of Dress Goods similar to the Dress Goods you see quoted elsewhere at \$1.25 to \$1.75, in the Mill End Sale at **79c**.

Fine Broad Cloth in Skirt Pattern lengths, colors Navy Blue and Dark Green only.

1 Grade worth \$1.25 a yard, for Skirt Pattern	\$2.79
1 " " " " " " " " " "	\$3.19
1 " " " " " " " " " "	\$3.99
1 " " " " " " " " " "	\$4.59
1 " " " " " " " " " "	\$6.59

MILL END SALE

KID GLOVES.

We will offer a lot of Kid Gloves, Dressed and Suedes, in black and colors—have been selling at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per pair, **Mill End Sale Price .50c a pair**

PILLOWS.

A raft of them, suitable for Couch or Porch, worth easily 50c, at **29c**

Everything will have a **Mill End Sale Price** attached to a yellow ticket. Look for them; study the value, compare prices, and your verdict will be ours.

This circular is pretty voluble and may be a little tiresome, but it will pay you to read it.

We turn our entire store over to Mr. C. A. Lockhart, the Great Mill End Agent, knowing that his financial standing and reputation among the best merchants in the country warrants us in so doing, and also insuring a great benefit to our people. Come to the sale. We will put on all the extra force we can work. Together with our regular sales people, and with the extra help furnished by Mr. Lockhart, we can promise good service and fair treatment to all.

A. J. HUMBERGER & SON'S
Big Dry Goods Store,
WARWICK BLOCK. MASSILLON, OHIO.

BRIDGEPORT'S SUICIDE CLUB

Of Original Members, Who Organized as a "Joke," Only Looser Survives.

With 12 of the Suicide club's members dead and another in an insane asylum, the club, started in a joke, is a joke no longer to its president, Dan Looser, a jeweler, who, since Gustave Wolf shot himself the other day, is supposed to be the sole survivor.

"The Suicide club is getting played out," said Looser, with a nervous laugh, when a New York World reporter asked him recently for a history of the organization. "It was a joke in the beginning, but it has turned out to be a sad reality. All Bridgeport has recognized me as the president for 16 years. I was made the president and I suppose that I am still.

"In the beginning there were six members. I was not present at the

first gathering. It was held in the saloon of John Kinzie in 1884. It was a wet, stormy spring night, and the lightning was playing about the sky in a terrible fashion. Max Heisterhagen, a saloon keeper; William Meckel, a painter; Wendell Baum, proprietor of a hotel, and Letter Carrier William Mayble were there. All were excited by the storm.

"George Leavenworth, city editor of a local paper, came in and sat at the table with them. There was more drinking. Leavenworth had a vivid imagination and he was responsible for the club. I have been told that it was he who wrote the constitution and rules. When they had been written and signed they were immediately burned up, so that no man could take his name from the scroll. Leavenworth and some of the others told me later that they had chosen me president.

"It was a standing joke, until suddenly Max Heisterhagen shot himself. His death was a shock, but the members of the club soon got to joking about it. John Kinzie got entangled in a business venture. He killed himself. His death came like a call of fate to some of the superstitious members of the club. The next man who shot himself was the founder, George Leavenworth. Next Mayble and then Baum.

"There were more members after that than I knew anything about. It was a custom thereafter to declare a man a member of the club as soon as he committed suicide. I think I am the only remaining member of the original set. I shall not kill myself. I have a little wife at home who would cry her eyes out."

The Suicide club a few years ago elected John McDonald of Brookfield,

Conn., known as the fastest man in America, an honorary member. A man sent to tell him of his election found him dead. Since then superstitious folk in Bridgeport are in constant dread of being called members of the club, lest some spell will fall upon them.

COMMUNICATION WITH MARS

Professor Flammarion Says He Believes That This Is Possible.

Camille Flammarion was interviewed recently by the Paris correspondent of the New York Sun on the subject of signals from the supposed inhabitants of the planet Mars. He declared that the luminous points observed by Professor Douglas north of the Icarian sea were due to the setting sun lighting up clouds which exist solely in the Martian atmosphere in the neighborhood of the Icarian sea.

Professor Flammarion does not believe in the theory that the Martians are trying to communicate with the earth at the same time that we are trying to reach them. He believes, however, that it is possible to establish communication with the Martians. He approves of Professor Schmolli's idea of reproducing an outline of the luminous points of the Great Bear at Bordeaux, Marseilles, Strasbourg, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

The Judiciary Is Sound.
An Ohio schoolmarm was arrested for assault and battery because she trounced seven bad boys in one forenoon and announced that she could handle a few more during the afternoon if it became necessary. In dismissing the case the judge said she should have licked more of them and oftener.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stark, of 84 Front street, a son.

Mrs. Aaron Witter is dangerously ill at her home in West Tremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kohl, of Canal Dover, are the guests of relatives in the city.

Dayton Schilling, of Flushing, is the guest of relatives and friends in this city.

Miss Abby Martin, of Ashtabula, is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Remi Clementz, in Railroad street.

Cameron Miller, immigrant inspector at Quebec, is in the city for a few days' visit with his family in Henry street.

The Misses Minnie and Edith Zepp, of Strasburg, have returned to their home after a visit of two weeks in the city.

Mrs. Thomas Morgan, of Canal Fulton, is in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mary Clauss, in West Tremont street.

Benjamin Rundell, aged 12, was run over by a switch engine on the Erie road, on Monday, and so badly injured that he died an hour or two later.

The case of the state against Leo Eggensweiler, of Canton, charged with having fished with a dipnet in Nimishillen creek, has been continued by Justice Sibila until March 25.

The miners of Tuscarawas county will hold their fourth annual celebration of the eight-hour law at Uhrichsville on March 30. Governor Nash will deliver the principal address.

"Roads are improving," remarked Andrew Ertle, Tuesday morning. "I succeeded in getting to Mt. Eaton with a 2,800-pound load yesterday. It took three horses to do it, however."

William M. Smith, who has been visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, south of the city for five weeks past, left on Tuesday for Montana, where he owns a cattle ranch. Mr. Smith was a resident of Stark county six years ago.

Navarre citizens have had another conference with Prosecuting Attorney Day in regard to the alleged fraud committed at the recent Democratic primary election. They were advised to carry the matter to Secretary of State Laylin, in whose hands it now rests.

Brakeman George Macon, on the C. & W. local, yesterday accidentally fell under the wheels of the engine while working at Canal Dover, and was hurt in such a manner that it was necessary to amputate his left leg above the knee. He was removed to Uhrichsville.

The Akron city council voted Monday night to place in the hands of Judge C. R. Grant the matter of bringing to the attention of Mr. Carnegie Akron's needs in the way of a public library building. Judge Grant was authorized to offer all of Bierce park as a site for the building.

George T. Perkins, of Akron, has withdrawn the offer which he made some time ago to the city council of \$50,000 to be used in erecting a public library. It is supposed he took this action because the council named a committee to communicate with Andrew Carnegie as well as Colonel Perkins in the interests of the proposed library.

George Paul returned this morning from Chicago where he had been on business. Shortly after his return he sold his retail meat market, located in the Humberger block in West Main street, to Hoss Brothers, of Ashtabula. Mr. Paul has not yet decided what he will do. The meat business will be continued by the new owners. They will remove into the room now occupied by the McCuen drug store about the first of April.

The loss sustained by Seiberling, Miller & Co. by the destruction of their plant at Doylestown, last Saturday, was much greater than first reported. It is now estimated that the loss will reach \$100,000, on which they had but \$9,000 insurance. The firm is already receiving offers from other towns of sites and financial aid to secure the erection of a new plant, but definite plans have not yet been made. Owing to the poor shipping facilities it is not likely that the plant will be rebuilt at Doylestown.

State Representative R. A. Pollock, of North Lawrence, acting in accordance with a long-established precedent, is seeking a second term. The local friends of Mr. Pollock, who is well known in this city, are already active in his behalf. The impression prevails in some quarters that three representatives are to be nominated and elected this year as two years ago. This is a mistake. The county is entitled to two representatives at every election except the last in the decade, when three are to be elected.

The Pigeon Run Coal Company are nearing the end of the pumping of their mine which has continued for the past five weeks. The mine was broken through into the old Pigeon Run mine of the Howells Coal Company and the water came up in the shaft to a height of 87 feet. The pumps were started on the surface and the water followed down. They are now within one foot of the roof of the mine. The water has been taken out at the rate of 72,000 gallons per hour for the past five weeks.

Mrs. P. W. Blanchard, of Highwood, Ill., sister-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Graber and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Rehlfuss, arrived at the home of the latter, in West Main street, Tuesday afternoon. She expects to visit in Massillon, and Mr. Eaton, at Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Harrold's, until Mr. Blanchard arrives from Manila, where he is stationed as principal musician in the Seventeenth infantry U. S. band.

Mrs. Blanchard was in Manila at the beginning of the war, but had to leave when it became dangerous for American ladies to remain in the islands.

HEART OF THE HEIRESS.

It was Proof Against Mrs. Smith's Touching Letter.

Mrs. Joseph Smith, of 81 Cliff street, wrote a touching letter to her heiress daughter of Inverness on St. Valentine's day. She has not yet received a reply, and she is growing impatient. Mr. Smith says that the period given the daughter in which to hand over a portion of her newly acquired wealth to her parents has been shortened one month the expiring point now being April 15. If a substantial offering is not forthcoming by that time, then the law, says Mr. Smith, shall take its course. He means that an action will be commenced, under the new Ohio law, which says children must support indigent parents.

TIE TRIPPED HIM.

An Eye Witness Tells of Lloyd Harman's Death.

WAS RUNNING WITH TRAIN

The Tie that Caused Him to Fall Projected Farther Than any of the Others—The Coroner Makes Inquiry Into the Circumstances of the Child's Accident.

Coroner Schuffell, of Canton, Sunday viewed the mangled body of Lloyd Harman, who was killed on the Pennsylvania railway, Saturday, and made some inquiries into the manner of his death. A more extended investigation he did not deem necessary, as there was no doubt that death was due to accident. A report gained currency Sunday that the child had committed suicide, but this preposterous rumor is thoroughly controverted by persons who know the real facts. The circulators of this report say that the boy had said a few hours before his death that he was tired of living and intended soon to end his life.

Edward Sheridan, a flagman on the Pennsylvania railroad, witnessed the accident. The child ran with the train for a short distance, trying to draw himself upon the steps. A tie projecting some what farther than the others tripped him, and he was hurled under the wheels, his head being severed from his body. Mr. Sheridan saw a small boy with the Harman lad, but he did not recognize him. This boy ran away when the accident occurred, and as yet has not come forward with his story.

Funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. J. C. Ford officiating, at the residence of the deceased's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Harman, at 77 Russell street. The child was nearly 11 years old, and was a native of Pennsylvania. His parents moved to this city from that state several years ago. The father of the deceased is employed at the bridge works.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Prof. Wilson Gives an Interesting Talk on That Subject.

Prof. W. H. Wilson of Wooster University, before the Young Men's Club, at the Presbyterian church, Monday evening, gave in a most entertaining and interesting manner, facts, figures and fancies relative to the solar system. With the aid of a stereopticon, which was operated by Mr. Woodlawn, of the university, the speaker was enabled to successfully convey his ideas, despite the difficult and complicated nature of his subject. The views which Prof. Wilson gave were taken from some of the best observations in the world. His discussion of the recent eclipse was especially interesting. Prof. Wilson was one of a party which viewed the eclipse, and his talk was on the various ideas expressed in connection therewith by his colleagues at that time.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.

Kayler's Successor a Practical Railroad Man.

John C. Morris, of Youngstown, who, on Saturday, received the appointment of state railway commissioner, to succeed Ray S. Kayler, of Alliance, is a practical railway man, and was strongly endorsed by the chiefs of all the great railway employees' organizations. For four years he has been chief inspector in the office of the commissioner of railways, and for twenty-two years was in the employ of the Erie railway company as brakeman, baggage-master, freight conductor, yard-master and passenger conductor. The salary of the commissioner is \$3,000 per year.

Tot Causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brother's baby was taken with croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snider, of Crittenden, Ky.: "it seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from croup and whooping cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. 50c. and \$1. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

She Didn't Wear a Mask.

But her beauty was completely hidden by sores, blotches and pimples till she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished, as will all eruptions, fever sores, boils, ulcers, carbuncles and felons from its use. Infallible for cuts, corns, burns, scalds and piles. Cure guaranteed. 25c. at Z. T. Baltzly's.

MEYER'S LAKE SOLD

Now the Property of the C.-M. E. Ry. Co.

LIST OF IMPROVEMENTS.

New Theater to be Completed by May 30, and Dancing Pavilion and Other Needed Buildings to be Erected—Large Additions to Transportation Service.

General Manager Fogle, of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, confirms the statement, made last week, that his company was negotiating for the purchase of the Meyer's lake property from the Reymann Brewing Company, of Wheeling, and says that all arrangements have been made for paying for the same.

A new corporation is to be formed, to be called The Lakeview Land and Improvement Company. This new company will own and manage the business of the lake resort, although the control of that company will be with the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company. It is the intention to improve the lake property in such a way, that it is believed it will be a delight to the people of Canton and Massillon after the improvements contemplated are provided for.

A handsome theater building will be put up, with a seating capacity of from 1,200 to 1,500, a dancing pavilion, new bath houses, a water toboggan, coasting slide, and the motive power in the steam launch changed to a vapor or other satisfactory power, or if that cannot be done successfully a new vapor launch will be secured, also a lot of modern row boats.

The railway company has secured the services of Frank M. Blaisdell, of Albany, N. Y., who has a deserved reputation as a landscape artist and designer for amusement and other buildings for railway resorts. Mr. Blaisdell is now in Canton to lay out the necessary plans to carry into effect the intention of the railway company as to the improvement of the lake property.

Mr. Fogle believes that there will not be many railway amusement resorts more satisfactory than Meyer's Lake will be to the people of Massillon and Canton when the company has completed its plans. The Lakeview Company will plat the shore grounds of the lake and lease desirable locations for the building of cottages. The present intention is not to sell any of the land, because they desire to control absolutely the exact location and the style and quality of the buildings that may be erected.

The theater or amusement building is expected to be completed by Decoration Day, and thereafter high class vaudeville performances will be given nightly through the entire season. A strict supervision as to the class of amusements put on will be one of the objects of the management, so that nothing objectionable will be permitted. The Casino on the north side of the lake will continue under the management of Mr. Charles Sliker, who gave so deservedly a popular service at that beautiful place last year.

The double track from the junction into the lake will be completed just as soon as the weather will permit. A loop will be put in at the lake end, so that with the loop around the court house at Canton, the old trouble of slow service will be a thing of the past, and it is expected that large crowds can be handled with expedition and much comfort to patrons. The light section rails in the present Lake track will be discarded and new sixty-pound rails put in their place. The company will also extend their line from Massillon to the village of Navarre in the early spring; the rails and other material for that extension have already been contracted for.

Two new inter-urban cars to run between Canton and Massillon, have been contracted for. They will be of the very latest and best type, equipped with four motors each, so that high speed can be maintained. Heavy trolley wire will be put in place on the inter-urban division, so as to supply a stronger current than the company has heretofore been able to maintain, and additional generators and boilers will be put in the Canton power house to increase its capacity to take care of the larger business that is coming upon the company.

An additional lot of open motor cars will be put into the summer service. When the changes and improvements indicated by Mr. Fogle in his interview are completed, and others that are also contemplated, the Canton-Massillon system will certainly be in fine condition to give excellent service and satisfaction to its patrons.

MINERS ARE OUT.

Two Hundred on Strike in Belmont County.

BRIDGEPORT, O., March 20.—[By Associated Press]—The miners and operators of this sub-district are holding a conference today. Two hundred miners at Yorkville went out yesterday, and submitted their complaint to the conference.

FIRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Hotel and Saw Mill Totally Destroyed.

KENOVA, W. Va., March 20.—[By Associated Press]—Davis & Lenon's saw and planing mill burned last night, with all the lumber in the yards. Loss \$50,000. No insurance. The Grand hotel burned this morning. Loss \$40,000.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA



Mr. Isaac Brock, Born in Buncombe Co., North Carolina, March 1, 1788, Says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Peruna."

Born before United States was formed.
Saw 22 Presidents elected.
Peruna has protected him from all sudden changes.
Veteran of four wars.
Shod a horse when 99 years old.

Always conquered the grippe with Peruna.
Witness in a land suit at age of 110 years.
Believes Peruna the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

Isaac Brock, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived 111 years. He now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says: "After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience."

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper remedy for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate."

"During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhoea. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases, but in reading Dr. Hartman's books I have found out that these affections are the same and that they are properly called catarrh."

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe and found it to be just the thing."

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy."

Very truly yours,
Isaac Brock.
For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

POWERS ARE GREEDY

Demanding Unreasonable Sums From China.

THE TRANSVAAL'S STATUS

Forty-five Hundred Regulars Ordered to the Philippines—Army Appointments Will Not be Made Public Before the End of May.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—[By Associated Press]—Owing to the greed of individual nations, it is feared that the negotiations at Pekin in connection with the indemnities may fail. United States Commissioner Rockhill, who has been in close communication by cable with the state department has nothing but discouraging reports to make of this important branch of the negotiations. It appears that the ministers cannot agree upon any uniform basis of indemnity, some of the powers demanding enormous sums.

The status of the Transvaal and Orange Free State in the eye of the government of the United States probably will be for the first time fixed when a consular general is sent out to Pretoria to succeed Adelbert Hay, who has just returned to Washington, on leave of absence, but without the purpose to go back to Pretoria. It is said that so far there has been absolutely no official declaration on that point.

Orders have been issued by the war department directing the departure of forty-five hundred regulars for the Philippines. These men form the depot battalions which have been stationed in the United States. The orders dispatching them to Manila is due to the necessity of promptly relieving the volunteers and utilizing transports which otherwise would be sent to the East without passengers.

The war department announces that the appointments to be made to fill the vacancies in the new army, both staff and line, will not be published before the end of May. This course has been decided upon as the one best calculated to leave the president free up to the last moment to exercise his discretion in rearranging the list. It is known that the staff selections have nearly all been made, but they are held back with the others from publication.

Senator Hanna and Representative Grosvenor and Dick had an extended conference with the President today, covering national as well as state questions, especially the political situation in Ohio. A number of Ohio army appointments were discussed, and the President's trip to the Pacific coast was mentioned. The Ohio delegation in congress is to go to San Francisco to be present at the launching of the battleship Ohio.

It is said on high authority that the President will appoint P. C. Knox of Pittsburg, as attorney general.

THREATENED STRIKE.

Eastern Ohio Furnaces May All be Closed.

YOUNGSTOWN, March 20.—[By Associated Press]—The furnacemen of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, who organized after the reduction of ten per cent in the wages, which took place about a month ago, announced that they would go on a strike unless the manufacturers agreed to put back the amount taken off their wages. Since that time the price of pig iron increased two dollars or more and up to Monday there was no sign of a corresponding increase in wages. The furnacemen were organized, and a strike may throw out every furnace in the valleys. A mass meeting may be held on Friday night and may take final action.

BOERS GOT AWAY.

British Had Eight Hundred Nearly Surrounded.

LONDON, March 20.—[By Associated Press]—Lord Roberts, in a letter to a correspondent, expresses a confident hope that Lord Kitchener will soon be able to secure peace in South Africa; but thus far there is no sign from Pretoria or Capetown that peace is near. The latest news is that General Fourie, with eight hundred men, escaped Sunday from the British columns, that were endeavoring to corner the commando east of Bloemfontein. Further big operations will be started in Orange River colony within a few days.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The Island of Panay is Ready for Organization.

LOILO, March 20.—[By Associated Press]—The Philippine commission was welcomed on its arrival here by General Hughes and staff. The province is ready for organization and the island of Panay is nearly pacified. The islands of Masbate, Ticao and Burias, with a population of forty thousand, is constituted as the province of Masbate.

OMINOUS MOVEMENTS.

Russian and Japanese Fleets Go to Corea.

SHANGHAI, March 20.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch to the China Gazette from Tokio says that all the Russian warships in Japanese waters have sailed for Corea, and the Japanese squadron is preparing for immediate departure to the Korean coast.

ROBBERS AT OBERLIN.

Postoffice Safe Blown Open and Contents Taken.

OBERLIN, O., March 20.—[By Associated Press]—At an early hour this morning robbers blew open the safe in the postoffice and took away everything of value. A young man who slept in the building was found this morning, securely bound and in an unconscious condition.

New service, Queen & Crescent, only 23 hours Cincinnati to Shreveport. Elegant service of Pullman Steepers, Cafe and Observation Cars.

READY TO BUILD.

Rails Ordered for Navarre Extension.

MEET COUNCIL TONIGHT.

Officials of the Railway Company and the Navarre Municipal Representatives will this evening arrange the Final Detail as to the Franchise and Kindred Matters.

The officials of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company will this evening meet the Navarre council for the purpose of arranging the final details for the right to use the streets of that village. The construction of the extension of the system to Navarre will be commenced in a few weeks. The order for the rails, according to the statements of the officers, has been placed with the Carnegie company. The time for their delivery is almost at hand. General Agent Killinger, of this city, and others connected with the company, have visited Navarre several times recently. They have conferred with councilman committees and citizens generally, and they anticipate no difficulty in obtaining all they desire. The franchise prepared for the company some years ago by the Navarre council must be altered in some respects.

Mr. Killinger is actively engaged in securing the consent of the owners of the property abutting on the highway on which the line will be constructed.

There is talk among the people of Navarre to insist upon, as one of the provisions of the franchise, that the company, which will doubtless locate a power house in that village, institute a plant of sufficient power to furnish electric lights for the town.

Representatives of other electric railway companies have also been in Navarre lately. It is said that the contemplated line from the south is to be constructed about the time that the extension from Massillon is made, the two connecting at Navarre.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phoebe Chorley, of Peterson, Pa., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves Appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

ZEB IN A TIGHT FIX.

HAD A KEG OF MOONSHINE IN HIS ARMS WHEN HE MET A BEAR.

What Followed and the Conclusion He Reached When the Trouble Was All Over Are Graphically Told by the Old Possum Hunter Himself.

(Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.)

"I was reckonin to go in with some of the men on a moonshine still," said the old possum hunter, "but the old woman raised such a fuss about it that I had to give it up. She jest suked and cried and acted up fur a hull week, and she couldn't sleep nights fur thinkin of them revenew fellers. When they got the still runnin, they wanted somebody to carry the kegs over the moun'ins to market, and they coaxed me into the job. It was a trip of fourteen miles, and, of co'se, it had to be made at night. I da'n't let the old woman know what I was doin, but as I had to hev an excuse to be out I told her I was coon huntin. I'd bin out three or fo' nights when she turns on me and says:

"How about them coons, Zeb? You've bin out every night since Sunday, but yo' hain't dun brung back a coonskin."

"Coons is mighty shy this time of year," says I.

"Oh, that's it! Coons jest keep right away from yo'; do they?"

"Pears like they do, but I'm hopin to strike a big lot of 'em all to once."

"Waal, Zeb White, yo' mind what I tell yo'," says she as she looks straight



"I RUN UP AG'IN SUNSHIN IN THE DARKNESS," through me. "Yo' jest keep right on coon huntin, and yo'll find a coon sooner or later, and it'll turn out a mighty bad find fo' yo'."

"Then I knowed she s'pected what I was up to, but as she didn't say nuthin mo' I didn't. That night when I went over to the still I felt a little skittish. The old woman's words had kind of skeered me. Them revenew fellers was around lookin fur stills, and I was liable to run across 'em in the woods any time. If they ketch'd me with a keg of moonshine on my shoulder, it meant a year in prison for me fur suah. When Jim Harper found I was skittish, he says:

"If it's got to that p'int whar Zeb White, the celebrated b'ar killer and possum hunter of Tennessee, has become afraid of rabbits, then he'd better stay home of nights and play checkers."

"Then Bill Hope chips in and says it's wonderfol that a man who has killed a wildcat with a club should be afraid of woodchucks. The other two men laughed at me and said I was gittin old and feeble, and, of co'se, the talk riled me and made me determined to go. It was about 10 o'clock when I slung a keg of moonshine on my shoulders and set out. It wasn't a cloudy night, but a man wanted the eyes of a cat to follow the path over the hills and through the brush. I tried to think it was all right, but the old woman's words kept comin back to me, and I felt my knees grow weak as I scuffed along. I was jest about half way over the hills and had set down to rest when I heard a b'ar snuffin in the brush. The noise he made was a sort of snuff-snuff, with a 'woof' at the end of it. That's the way a b'ar allus does when he smells a man at night.

"Look yere, Zeb White," says I to myself as that b'ar kept comin nearer. "If yo' ain't in a scrape then I'll eat my butes. In the darkness and over these hills yo' can't run fur shucks, and how yo' gwine to fight a b'ar bare-handed?"

"Yo' bet I wished I had heeded the old woman, but it was too late then. I thought the best way was to git up and go along and give that varmint a cold bluff, but I was tremblin all over as I made forward. I tried to whistle, but my lips was dry as paper. I started to sing, but my own voice skeered me. I was movin along slow and hopin the b'ar would take the bluff when I run up ag'in sunthin in the darkness. I put out my hand and felt the fur of a b'ar, but I hadn't more'n teched him when sunthin hit me 'longside the head, and I went head over heels down hill and into the bushes. It was as if a mule had kicked me on the ear, and I had jest sense 'nuff to wonder how I would feel when the critter begun to tear me to pieces. I heard him snuffin and snuffin and movin around, but he didn't come to me, and bimeby I heard him movin away.

"When I went head over heels, I lost the keg. I didn't stop to look fur it when the b'ar moved off, but I crawled back to the path and started off. I was feelin the thankfulness in Tennessee, though my head felt as big as a b'ar, when somebody grabbed me and flashed a light in my face. True as you live, I had run ag'in three revenew fellers who was hidin and waitin fur me.

"Good evenin, Zeb White," said one of 'em as they made suah it was me.

"The same," says I, pullin myself together as hard as I could.

"Out fur a liddle walk this evenin'?"

"I be."

"Nice evenin to walk. Mebbe yo've bin pickin wild flowers? By the way, whar's the keg of moonshine?"

"I jest bluffed 'em right down," said the old man, with a grin smile. "As the keg was gone and they couldn't tech me, I wasn't afraid to talk. They threatened and bulldozed, but I stuck to it that I was lookin fur coons, and they dasn't hold me. Bimeby I started fur home. I was mighty nervous about mo' b'ars, but I got home without seein any. The old woman was sittin up readin the Bible, and she looks up and quietly says:

"Yo're home ahead of time, Zeb. Is coons skeered tonight?"

"Mighty skeered."

"Did yo' see any 'tall?"

"I jest met one."

"I see yo' did, and he fetched yo' that clip on the ear and sent yo' home. I reckoned yo'd meet up with a coon if yo' kept on. Better wash off the blood and rub in some possum's fat."

"And while I was doin it," said the old man in a whisper, "I heard the old woman giggle softly to herself and hobbins around in her cheer. I dasn't ax her no questions, because I'd made a fool of myself, but do yo' know what I've allus thought? Say, now, but I believe that b'ar in the path was my old woman! Yes, sah, I believe she put on b'arskin we had in the house and sneaked out into the woods to meet me, and when I got close up to her she fetched me a whack with a club. I dun believe it, suh, but as it saved me from them revenew fellers and state's prison I was much obleeged to her and didn't raise no row."

M. QUAD.

THE SCHEME WORKED.

A Scheme by Which Brown Quieted His Wife's Suspicion.

To be perfectly honest, Brown does not go to his Griswold street office every night that he tells his wife he is going there. The business which he says is pressing is frequently imaginary and the man whom he is going to meet does not exist. He belongs to a club, and clubs have their attractions. He thought that his wife was growing suspicious, and Brown is resourceful.

On the evening in question, as the lawyers would say, he told her that there was a matter of business that could not possibly be deferred until the next day. About 9 o'clock she answered the phone and was asked if Brown was at home, and she replied that he was at his office.

"Guess not," was the alarming response. "I was just down there and all looked dark."

She rang off viciously. If women ever do such things, ordered a coupe, told the driver to go as fast as the ordinance allows, kept taking on temper as she went and flew up stairs to the office as though a mouse were in hot pursuit. Her husband met her smilingly, insisted that she had given him a delightful surprise, put his easiest chair near the light, handed her a paper and apologized for having to resume work that would possibly keep him till 3. She could not explain, she could not keep awake, she was ashamed of herself, and after lamely telling him that she had dreamed that he was ill she left.

In ten minutes he was at the club and shook hands with a man who smilingly asked if the scheme worked. He replied that it was as good as ready money for at least 60 days, and then each bought a stack of chips that pass in the night.—Detroit Free Press.

A King's Fear of Woman's Beauty.

Charles XII of Sweden feared only one power in the world, the power of beauty; only a handsome woman could boast of making him quail—she put him to flight. He said: "So many heroes have succumbed to the attractions of a beautiful face! Did not Alexander, my pet, burn a town to please a ridiculous adventuress? I want my life to be free from such weakness; history must not find such a stain upon it."

He was told one day that a young girl had come to sue for justice on behalf of a blind octogenarian father maltreated by soldiers. The first inclination of the king, a strict disciplinarian, was to rush straight to the plaintiff, to hear the details of the misdemeanor for himself, but suddenly stopping he asked, "Is she good looking?" And being assured that she was both very young and unusually lovely, he sent word that she must wear a veil, otherwise he would not listen to her.—Countess Potocka's Memoirs.

The National Emblem.

The Presbyterian Review tells of a Scottish minister who reminded the Lord in a prayer, "For, as thou knowest, men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of the national emblem."

"This delicate reference to the thistle as the national emblem of Scotland is delicious," says The Review, "but how it would have surprised the writers of the four gospels!"

Misused.

"It's always dangerous to jump at conclusions," said the careful man. "You're liable to make yourself ridiculous, to say the least."

"That's right," replied the Jersey commuter. "I jumped at the conclusion of a ferryboat once and missed it!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Strong cheese is recommended in moderation; it is suitable to those who suffer from "nerves," for it acts as a sedative, but if eaten to excess its effects are not good.

Pools acquire wisdom and loafers go to work tomorrow.—Chicago News.



Expert turkey pickers make as much as \$4 per day.

Kansas lost cattle to the value of \$600,000 by blackleg the past season. Vaccination at a cost of 15 cents a head would have saved them.

What the land gets in that condition where it will not grow clover, the man who owns it is in a hard fix. This condition prevails on the farms in many localities in the central states.

Congress is asked for \$4,000,000 for the maintenance of the agricultural department in the pending appropriation bill. There is no money appropriated which brings the American people a larger return.

Drilled corn will yield about eight bushels per acre more than corn planted in the hill, and the ears will be more uniform in size. This plan is to be commended for clean soils—clover and blue grass sods—but where the soil is full of weeds it is better to stick to the hill system.

In the year 1800 England supplied her own people with all the bread and meats which they required. Now she is dependent upon other countries for a supply for ten months in the year. Her supply of wheat is derived as follows for 1900:

	Per cent.
From the United States.....	47 1/2
From the Argentine.....	3 1/2
From Canada.....	8 1/2
From Russia.....	3 1/2
From Australia.....	6
From Germany.....	1 1/2

A very few years ago the farmer had to pay 10 per cent for money when he borrowed it. Many paid more, and the very cream of the farm's products went for interest money. Then the money lender was on top and the farmer underneath. Now the farmer is making his farm, if well managed, pay him 12 per cent on the money he has invested, while the money lender has to hunt for borrowers at 6 and even 5 per cent and a tax ferret just around the corner to grab 20 per cent of that. Times have indeed changed.

SUNFLOWERS.

A new and coming crop suited to any corn land is the sunflower. It has recently been demonstrated that the very finest of salad oil can be extracted from the seeds, equal in quality to the best olive oil. This discovery will give a value to this plant before unknown. The Russian farmers grow immense quantities of the sunflower, using the oil on their many fast days, which prohibit the use of animal fats. The value of the sunflower seed has long been known for use in the poultry yard. Large crops can be grown with little trouble, as it is as easily cared for as corn. It is claimed that the woody stalks have no little value as a fuel also. As farm land becomes more valuable attention will be drawn more and more to new and desirable crops.

THE WILLOW HEDGE.

A very successful farmer told us recently that on his prairie farm he can raise more and better crops by planting a willow hedge around each 40 acres than he can without such wind breaks, and this taking into consideration the fact that such trees sap the soil for a width of 80 feet along the line of each row. He claims that with such wind breaks the snow lies on his fields and protects his clover, that his crops of small grains are not knocked down by summer storms, that the force of the southwestern simoons which blight the crops when in bloom is neutralized, that such an area of wind breaks furnishes him all the firewood needed on his farm and that his farm is thereby made more pleasant and productive in every way. This is well worth thinking about.

THE CANNING BUSINESS.

Whenever any line of manufacturing specially connected with agriculture is found to be profitable a set of promoters and sharks will seize upon it and make bad work for the men whom they get to invest in such enterprises. The west and for aught we know the east as well is full of creamery wrecks, the work of these smooth tongued promoters, plants which cost from \$4,000 to \$6,000 each being built where there never had been 500 milk cows in the territory covered and never would be. The same thing has been and is now being done with the canning industry, especially such canneries as are devoted to the canning of corn. We have it on the very best of authority that this line of business is already overdone and that this year the profits have been extremely meager for the owners of such plants. One of the largest and most successful sweet corn canneries in the west on taking an invoice of its business for 1900 finds that on an investment of \$42,000 and an output of over 2,000,000 cans of corn the profit has been only \$2,400, a percent of profit which is certainly not a very inviting prospect to capitalists.

Tetofsky is one of the earliest of our apples and is, while under-sized, of good quality and always salable at a good price, as it is first in the field. The tree thrives very badly, which sets most fruit men against it.

The Oregon and Idaho bronchos at \$2.50 per head as they were three years ago went to the cannery and were shipped to France as horse meat. At \$10 a head, which they are now worth, they are sent by the thousand into the central states to be used as drivers after they are broken.

No killing frost visited the section of country where the writer lives in northern Iowa until the 4th day of November, a most unusual event, when the 20th of September nearly always sees tender vegetation destroyed by cold weather. On the 3d of November, this year, we gathered from the garden fresh radishes and self sown lettuce, Souper roses, English violets, pansies, geraniums and mignonette.

There has never been a class of taxes paid with less kicking than those delinquent taxes now being paid in so many western communities as the result of the work of the tax ferrets. These delinquents have no one to tell their troubles to and none to sympathize with them. They knew all the time they ought to pay their fair share of the taxes and now when compelled to do so are glad to be honest with their country and themselves.

OPEN THE BEDROOM WINDOW.

Lots of people are mortally afraid of fresh air and so sleep night after night in bedrooms with door and windows tightly closed for fear, as they say, that they will catch cold. Many a sal-low complexion, much nervous irritability and that tired in the morning feeling are directly owing to lack of ventilation in the bedroom. Do not be afraid of plenty of fresh air. Night air is always pure air. Raise the sash when you retire, place the bed out of the draft, put on an extra coverlid and sleep the sleep of the just.

GO AND DO LIKEWISE.

He was tired of raising scrub cattle, and though he had to borrow a part of the money he went and invested \$125 in a registered Polled Angus sire and \$90 in a registered heifer of the same breed. This was ten years ago. A short time ago he sold seven 8-month-old calves from the herd which he had built up from the two animals mentioned for \$600 spot cash. He has left a herd of pure blood and high grade stock numbering 100 head, worth on a forced sale not less than \$70 per head. It has cost no more to feed and care for this good stock than it did for the scrub stock of ten years ago. He is making lots of money out of his stock. Why don't you follow his example?

THE TEN ACRE TIMBER LOT.

For all that vast territory included in the prairie region of the great west and northwest—the upper Mississippi valley—there should be planted on each quarter section farm not less than ten acres of timber for use as fuel, as protection from storms and blizzards, as a very important factor in modifying extremes of climate. In a general way this timber tract should be planted around the homestead and should not contain a single cottonwood, Lombardy poplar, silver poplar or box elder tree, but should be made up of maple, white ash, black walnut, red elm, larch, with a good belt of conifers—red cedar, Scotch pine and white pine—running clear round the grove. Such a ten acre timber tract will cost \$200 to plant in the first place and will be worth to any prairie farm the interest annually on an investment of \$2,000 so long as it is cared for. There is nothing the owner of a prairie farm can do which will so enhance the real value of his farm and contribute to his own pleasure and comfort as to go intelligently to work next spring and plant this ten acre timber lot as indicated above. Enough men have done this to prove the truth of the assertion.

RAISE YOUR OWN FRUIT.

Everybody likes fruit. Fruit fresh from your own garden or orchard is always better than that obtained in the market. A few raised fruit, the many do not. This article is intended for all farmers having plenty of ground and for those city residents whose home lot affords a few square rods of land which may be utilized. No fruit is easier to raise or more readily adapts itself to all conditions of soil and location than the strawberry; none brings in so rich a return for the effort to raise it. Two square rods of ground will furnish all the berries a family of four can eat during the season, and you can have them three times a day. Four square rods will give enough for summer use and 40 or 50 cans for use during the winter. A dozen bushes of the Columbia raspberry given half a chance will give you four bushels of a fruit which is hard to beat. A half dozen De Soto, Hawkeye, Stoddard or Wyant plum trees will give an abundance of fine fruit for fall use and for canning. Twenty White Grape and red Victoria currants require little or no care and will bring in a good return each year. If there is room, set out by the side of the fence or barn some Worden, Niagara, Concord or Moore's Early grapes. These will need pruning and training and covering for winter, but will give you lots of delicious fruit. With more room, put out some apple trees—Wealthy, Tetofsky, Duchess, No. 20, Northwestern Greening or Longfield for latitude 42 and north and other still better varieties, though more tender, for the latitude south of it. Anyhow, quit buying fruit if you own a piece of land upon which fruit will grow. Any man with a good farm who comes to town and buys two boxes of strawberries for a quarter is not living up to his opportunities.

Omega Oil

IN OLD AGE—As people get

old their bodies dry up, like plants when winter approaches. Their skin wrinkles and their joints harden. The back aches. The shoulders and arms get lame. The legs become weak. The feet are tender and sore. The natural oils of the body are exhausted, and something is needed to produce the strength and vigor that Nature herself supplies in the earlier years of life.

The best thing for this is Omega Oil. It is a god-send to the aged if ever there was one. It makes the declining years of life free from the pains that come as the days go by.

Many a grandfather and grandmother find in Omega Oil the only thing that does their aches any real good. They simply rub it on their sore spots, and the pain stops. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

739



Never take a substitute for Omega Oil. If you are a druggist, persistently refuse to give what you ask for, the Omega Chemical Co., 25 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, for cash, money order or stamps.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time

Pittsburgh, Pa. Wayne & Chicago Dr.				The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R. Co.			
Pennsylvania Lines:				Schedule in effect January 1901			
Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time				Southbound (down)			
Train	Day	Time	Time	Train	Day	Time	Time
Westward	21	9:31	10:15	1	13	11	16
Eastward	22	10:15	10:59	2	14	12	17

Pittsburgh, Pa. Wayne & Chicago Dr.				The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R. Co.			
Pennsylvania Lines:				Schedule in effect January 1901			
Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time				Northbound (up)			
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MAKING THE SCALE

Miners in Session in the Trades Assembly Hall.

2,148 MEN REPRESENTED.

Grievances of the P. & C. Miners Against the Machine Miners Discussed--A Complaint Concerning the "Back Action" Screen--Recess Taken to Formulate Demands to be Made Thursday.

The convention of miners and mine aborers of this sub-district of the United Mine Workers of America opened in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, twenty-three delegates, representing 2,148 men, being present. The purpose of the convention is the formulating of the scale to be presented to the operators at the joint conference to be held in this city Thursday. President Robert Legg, of East Greenville, called the convention to order. Secretary-Treasurer John Morgan, of North Lawrence, read the minutes of the last convention, which were approved. The twenty-three delegates represented almost that number of villages in this section of the state. A list of the delegates, with the number of men represented by each, follows.

G. H. Lewis, 110; P. F. Dickerhoof, 80; James Appleby, 100; Evan Evans, 176; William Rummins, 71; Evan Jones, 115; Frank Savage, 100; John James, 130; William Morgan, 120; Leonard Pfaffle, 45; D. C. Jones, 100; M. K. Finn, 82; G. W. Fairless, 160; John Swaller, 105; Robert Birbeck, 60; Daniel Johns, 110; Thomas Simister, 83; John N. Davis, 80; John Weber, 70; Samuel Stockdale, 65; John Phillips, 105; Jacob Gerstamyer, 70; Peter Heinbuch, 56. The last named delegate represents the engineers of the sub-district.



ROBERT LEGG.

President Legg appointed the following committees:

Rules and order of business--John N. Davis, W. Fairless, D. Johns.

Credentials--Peter Dickerhoof, James Appleby, George Lewis.

Grievances--William Rummins, Samuel Stockdale, Frank Savage.

Resolutions--E. Jones, John Swaller, D. C. Jones.

Scale--Wm. Morgan, E. Evans, J. N. Davis.

The reports of the delegates showed that a large number had been vested with discretionary power by their constituents. Others held ironclad instructions.

The grievance committee brought before the convention the complaint of Peter Adams, of Navarre, that he had been unjustly made to pay an initiation fee of \$10. At the request of William Morgan, J. H. Thomas, of Rhodes, who was present at the meeting, though not in the capacity of a delegate, was called upon for a statement in regard to the matter. Mr. Thomas is the chairman of the committee at the mine in which Mr. Adams is employed. On motion of



JOHN MORGAN.

William Morgan, the secretary was instructed to make a thorough investigation of the matter and act in accordance with the ascertained facts.

It was stated that in the Stanwood mine, where machines are operated, the shooting of coal takes place at all hours of the day, contrary to an established rule. The pick miners stated that this promiscuous shooting created impure air in the mine. On motion of Evan Jones, the secretary was instructed to notify the district mine inspector of these conditions.

Delegate Gerstamyer complained that because the machine men were in the majority at the Stanwood mine, the pick miners were discriminated against. The machine men, it was said, were making coal ready on idle days. The delegate was instructed to call attention of all men of the mine to the laws governing such conditions, and that if an

amicable agreement could not be reached to send for the sub-district officials, who will settle the matter.

Delegate James stated that a "back action" screen, in use at the North Massillon mine, was operated to the diggers' disadvantage. He said such a screen broke the coal into small pieces, thus reducing the lump weight, the only coal for which miners receive pay. On motion of William Morgan, it was agreed to protest against the use of the "back action" or any other than a straight screen at any mine in the sub-district.

At 2:30 o'clock the convention took a recess of a half hour to permit the scale committee to prepare its report.

MR. LEGG'S IDEA.

Discusses Plans for Celebrating April 1.

A LARGE MASS MEETING.

He States That Such a Form of Celebration Would be Too Expensive for Many of the Men--The Bone-coal Question Must be Settled--Clover Hill Organized.

Robert Legg, of East Greenville, president of the sub-district branch of the United Mine Workers of America, who is attending the convention here today, says that no plans have been made for a district celebration of the miners' national holiday, April 1, the anniversary of the inauguration of the eight-hour workday at the mines. "Our mines and mining communities," said Mr. Legg, "are so situated that it would be impossible for all the miners of the district to meet at one central point without rigging, which would make the celebration too expensive for many of us. Therefore I would advise that each local or several locals of one vicinity unite in celebrating the day."

THE COAL QUESTION.
The bone-coal question, as President Legg terms it, is one that will be brought before the joint conference of miners and operators Thursday, and Mr. Legg declares that it must be settled one way or the other. "Our scale," said he, today, "allows us pay by the inch for all dirt and slate we are compelled to work in producing coal. Now, in the mines hereabouts we have what is called bone-coal. The operators have refused to pay us for working this stuff, claiming that it is not mentioned in the agreement, being neither dirt nor slate and yet not coal. Our next agreement must strictly define the exact nature of this bone-coal. If it is coal we will load it into cars and expect pay at the mining rate. If it is not coal then it must be dirt, and as such we will demand that it be paid for. We cannot afford to work bone-coal for nothing simply because its nature is not well determined."

ALL WELL ORGANIZED.
With the organization of the miners of the Clover Hill mine, near North Lawrence, which took place several days ago, Mr. Legg states that the sub-district is now completely unionized. The engineers are well organized, there being but one man outside of the association. This individual declared himself not in favor of an eight-hour workday. He says he would be ashamed to take his pay for so short a period of labor.

FOR CLASS DRILL.

Questions for Next Teachers' Institute at Myer's School.

The following questions will be used for class drill at the next teachers' institute to be held at Myer's school on March 30:

Find length of line cutting off $\frac{1}{4}$ of an equilateral triangle, if drawn parallel to the base, which is 16 feet.

A gentleman bought two pieces of silk which, together, measured 36 yards, each of them cost as many dollars per yard as there were yards in the piece, and their whole prices were as 4:1; what were their lengths?

A can do a piece of work in 8 days when B helps him 5 days. B can do it in 9 days when A helps him 5 days. How long would it take both working together?

A and B leave Allegheny for Canton at the same time C leaves Canton for Allegheny. If A goes 8 miles each hour, B 12 miles and C 9, when will C be equally distant between A and B if the distance is 95 miles and they leave at 6 a. m.?

A boat goes 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour down stream, and ten miles an hour up stream. If it takes 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours longer in coming up stream than going down, how far down did it go?

At simple interest, what is the time, if \$300 amounts to \$336.75 when the time is twice the rate?

Why are drafts sometimes at a premium and sometimes at a discount? Explain clearly how you get over the difficulty of subtracting the larger 5 from the smaller 2 in finding the difference between 612 and 375.

If an article had cost me 20 per cent. less my rate of gain would have been 30 per cent. more. Find gain.

The head of a fish is 20 inches. The tail is as long as the head and half the body; and the body is as long as the head and tail both. How long is the fish?

Pocket Map of China.

Latest indexed map of Chinese Empire, with enlarged map of portion of China where difficulty exists, and other valuable information relating to present crisis. Copy mailed on receipt of two cents in postage, by W. B. Kniskern, 23 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WAS HIS JUST DUE

Said Pawal Kourtz of Zepoloski's Beating.

TELLS HOW HE DID IT.

Engaged Felix Marine, an Italian, to Help Him Administer the Punishment--John Bender, Charged with Wife-beating--Killbreath on the Trail.

Pawal Kourtz, Pole, and Felix Marine, Italian, through an interpreter, Tuesday night, made known to Acting Mayor Sibila that the beating they gave Michael Zepoloski, a fellow workman, at Coxey's quarries, Monday, was the latter's due. Kourtz, with whom Zepoloski boarded, said Zepoloski spent his pay for liquor, allowing him nothing for his bed and food. This, in his opinion, made his half-killing justifiable. He engaged his friend Marine to assist him. The story of the robbery, he declared, was without truth. The court thereupon fined Kourtz and Marine each \$5 and costs. Kourtz paid, but Marine could not. The latter was remanded to jail, where he will be kept until the money is forthcoming. Another Pole named August was arrested, but was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

THE WIFE RETALIATED.
"John Bender," asked Acting Mayor Sibila Tuesday afternoon, "what do you say to this story of your wife's about the beating?"

"Well," replied Bender, "there was lots of beating going on, but she did the most of it. 'Tis true I gave her a light slap about the jaw, but she came back with an iron poker. There's the mark of it." And he pointed to a great black and blue welt on his face. Then Mrs. Bender told another tale, and her liege came back with a still stronger one. The court grew weary.

"Discharged," he cried in anguish. "Go home and pray that your hearts may yet be filled with love."

THE NEW "OLD SLEUTH."

H. E. Killbreath called at police headquarters Tuesday to tell the officers on the quiet that he was a detective. He has told nearly every other person that he has met the same thing, enjoining each against imparting the information to even his dearest friends. Thus his remarkable story has become common property. He is great fun for the police, who see in him another result of superfluous reading of yellow literature, and the dupe of a fake detective agency which sends out badges, letters of instructions and alleged credentials to whoever will remit \$5.

"I am working on a robbery case," Killbreath tells all who will listen. "and the reward is \$10,000. My man is here, and I'm going to stay just as long as he does."

"Why, if he's here, why don't you just go and take hold of him?" asked one of those in whom he confided.

Evidently this thought had never occurred to Killbreath. His advice was sought as to the best way in which to locate the men who assaulted and robbed Michael Zepoloski at Coxey's quarries.

"First," said he, "you'll have to find the men who did the job. Before you do this take a look at the clues and evidence. When you find the men live with them. Disguise yourself just as I am now disguised. Tomorrow my disguise will be different again. You won't know me."

"Well," here remarked an officer, "we did go out and find the men, as you advise, but when we found them we didn't live with them; we arrested them." Killbreath sells plates when he is not "detectoring."

AN ORDINANCE PRESENTED.

C-M E. Officials Meet with the Navarre Council.

General Agent F. H. Killinger, of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, presented to the village council of Navarre, Tuesday evening, an ordinance to grant a franchise to his company. The ordinance was referred to a committee, with instructions that an attorney should be consulted and that any necessary alterations may be made.

Attorney O. E. Young, of Massillon, also attended the meeting. He has been engaged by the Navarre council to fight its case against the W. & L. E. Railway Company, which was recently enjoined from raising its tracks in that town. Mr. Young held that the council possessed the right to establish grades which the railway company was bound to respect.

A Good Cough Medicine for Children.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well known and popular baker, of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

We give no rewards. An offer of this kind is the meanest of deceptions. Test the curative powers of Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of catarrh, hay fever and cold in the head and you are sure to continue the treatment. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying, does not produce sneezing. It soothes and heals the membrane. Price 60 cents at druggists or by mail, Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

FORESAW HIS OWN DEATH

Premonition That Quickly Came True Reported From Canada.

The little country town of St. Eustache in Quebec reports a case of second sight, premonition or presentiment which is scarcely equaled by any of those related by M. Camille Flammarion in "The Unknown."

One of the villagers, a healthy, middle-aged man named Legare, after rising one morning recently apparently in the best of health and spirits said abruptly to his wife:

"I am going to die tonight, but you must not trouble yourself about it. I am going to arrange everything in such a manner as to give you as little worry as possible."

Mrs. Legare believed that her husband was joking and attempted to laugh off his remarks. Nevertheless, Legare proceeded to shave himself with care, changed all his clothing and put on clean apparel, placed all his papers and business affairs in proper order and made his will.

Then he calmly asked his wife to go for the parish priest in order that he might make his confession and receive the last sacraments of the church before dying. Seeing that he was apparently in the best of health, his wife positively refused to go for the priest until Legare had insisted again and again that he was perfectly sane and knew only too well what he was about.

The priest went to the house with Mrs. Legare and consented to receive her husband's confession, but positively refused to administer the sacrament of extreme unction, reminding Legare that it could be given only to a dying person. In vain Legare insisted that he was about to die, although perfectly well at that time, and that he would be a corpse that very night. The priest was obdurate and left him.

Legare continued to busy himself with the affairs of his estate until early in the evening, when he suddenly expired. The doctors say that death was due to heart failure and could not possibly in the natural order of things have been foreseen. The remarkable circumstances attending the death are, naturally enough, the wonder of the whole district.

TO GO TO POLAR REGIONS.

Ernest Leffengwell to Be Geodetist of Baldwin-Zeigler Expedition.

Ernest de Koven Leffengwell, a University of Chicago student and athlete, will accompany the Baldwin-Zeigler expedition to the arctic regions. He will be the geodetist of the party.

Mr. Leffengwell has been a graduate student in the department of physics for the last two years and has been prominent in athletics as a sprinter and discus thrower. Last spring he won the 100 yard dash in the dual meet with Illinois, making the distance in 10 seconds. He also won the discus throwing. In 1907 he played on the university football team. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Leffengwell is the son of the rector of St. Mary's academy, Knoxville, Ill. He was graduated from Trinity college in 1896 and then entered the graduate school of the University of Chicago. He is fond of outdoor life and has roughed it many times on long hunting expeditions in Canada, Arizona and California. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he joined the Illinois naval reserves and was assigned to duty on the Oregon. In the battle of Santiago he was stationed in the forward turret in charge of one of the guns. The Baldwin-Zeigler expedition will leave Tromso, Norway, in June.

Noninflammable Rubber Tubing.

Consul Hughes of Coburg, Germany, reports that Muller & Korte of Pankow, near Berlin, has brought out a new kind of rubber tubing to be used in cases where damage to the rubber is to be feared either from the flame itself or by contact with hot dishes or stands. The rubber tube is sheathed with asbestos and the asbestos coated with incombustible paint lest the fibers should peel off. The tubing remains pliable and can be cut as before. Burners with such rubber tubes may be placed on sand baths or hot stoves. The protection is of course not absolute, for when the heat becomes too strong the rubber inside will give way. The well known pipes with metallic spirals were originally made with the same object, but they have found other useful applications, and they differ from these new tubes by being hard and inclined to break. Once leaky they cannot be mended.

She Refused to "Make Faces."

An odd case was brought to the attention of the criminal court at Reading, Pa., the other afternoon, when the petition of Florence E. Shalter, daughter of Jonathan Shalter, a leading citizen of Bernville, Pa., was presented. Miss Shalter is a pupil in the Bernville High school, and it is alleged that Professor W. M. Pfleger, her teacher, caught her "making a face" at him recently. Then he ordered her daily, she says, to stand at his desk and "make a face." Finally she refused, and in consequence of her persistent refusal to comply with making herself ridiculous, her petition says, she has been deprived of her recess privilege twice daily since Jan. 23.

Noiseless Milk.

A dairyman went to the Hoosier capital for treatment and while there, lying in bed, was greatly annoyed by being awakened each morning by the man delivering milk. As soon as he got well he had the milkmen shod with rubber heels and rubber soled shoes and rubber treads put on all his wagons. He presented each customer with a rubber mat upon which to set the milk can by the door, had his horses shod with rubber shoes and then began to exploit his noiseless milk. His business has quadrupled.

Remarkable Cures of Rheumatism.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N.C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

\$50.00 to California and Back This Summer.

An illustrated book, which will be of much interest to all who are expecting to take advantage of the low rates to California this summer, at the time of the Epworth League convention, to be held in San Francisco in July, has just been issued by the Chicago & North-Western R'y. Much valuable information is given relating to the state, variable routes, etc. The rate via this line will be only \$50 for the round trip from Chicago, with corresponding rates from other points. Copy of this book may be had free upon application to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The stomach controls the situation. Those who are hearty and strong are those who can eat and digest plenty of food. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and allows you to eat all good food you want. If you suffer from indigestion, heartburn, belching or any other stomach trouble, this preparation can't help but do you good. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. C. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main St.

Reduced Rates to California, Queen & Crescent.

Special reduced rates to California, Queen & Crescent route. Great opportunity to visit the Pacific coast. Quick schedules and excellent train service. Ask Queen & Crescent ticket agents or address W. C. Rinearsen, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for particulars.

When you are bilious, use those famous little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers to cleanse the liver and bowels. They never gripe. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

Cafe, Observation and Parlor cars on Florida and New Orleans trains, Queen & Crescent, Southern R'y and Plant system.

Prof. Ivison, of Lonaconing, Md., suffered terribly from neuralgia of the stomach and indigestion for thirteen years and after the doctors failed to cure him they fed him on morphine. A friend advised the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, and after taking a few bottles of it he says, "It has cured me entirely. I can't say too much for Kodol Dyspepsia Cure." It digests what you eat. C. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main St.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

The lingering cough following gripe calls for One Minute Cough Cure. For all throat and lung troubles this is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Prevents consumption. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont street, Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

ONE YEAR FREE!

Extraordinary Offer for New Subscribers to

THE ROLLER MONTHLY,

OF CANTON, OHIO.

A high class, illustrated magazine from the home of President McKinley--a gem of the printer's art, and replete in half-tone engravings and excellent general reading matter for the family circle. The only magazine giving space to articles and illustrations of local interest, and the only magazine of its class in Eastern Ohio. Each issue contains from 40 to 70 pages, on fine enameled book paper, with cover printed in bright colors. Now in its seventeenth year of publication.

Two Years for 50 Cents.

THE ROLLER MONTHLY wants to add 5,000 new subscribers to its list during the next few months, and in order to do this will give them the benefit of the saving in commissions, collections, bookkeeping and other expenses, which is a considerable sum in the course of a year. To that end, it makes

THIS OFFER....

Below appears a Coupon GOOD FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ROLLER MONTHLY, which is to be accompanied by 50 cents for the second year--thus giving you two years for the price of one. That is, you pay the regular price of 50 cents, and we give you an extra year's subscription as a premium. COUPON MUST BE USED if you wish to take advantage of this offer.

This offer is good for new subscribers only.

In Clubs of Five to different addresses, for two years, for \$2.00, each name to use a coupon--extra copies of which will be sent on application. GET UP A CLUB.

Do not longer delay; take advantage of this Grand Offer today!

Cut out the Coupon below and mail to The Roller Monthly, Canton, Ohio. Send postal note or two-cent stamps. Write name and address plainly. Send postal card request for free sample copy of March number. If you mention this paper, will also send January and February numbers. THIS COUPON MUST BE USED if you wish to take advantage of this offer.

This Coupon Good Only to May 1, 1901.

Date.....1901.

THE ROLLER MONTHLY, Canton, Ohio: With this Coupon (good for one year's subscription), I enclose 50 cents for second year, for which you are authorized to send THE ROLLER MONTHLY to my address, as below, for two years, with the understanding that I shall continue to receive The Roller Monthly, at your regular subscription price, after that time, unless I send written notice to discontinue.

Name.....

Street.....

Town or City.....

This Coupon good for One Year's Subscription for NEW Subscribers Only.

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Advertised Letters.

Last of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, March 19, 1901:

LADIES.
Bernard, Miss Nora Taylor, Mrs. Lucia Warner Mrs. John Mien.
Browner, Albert Smith, J. Park M. Dossy, Wm Stevens, (la once McEwen, J. W. Sted Norman Newcomer, Chas. Tingling Prof T. W. Williams Frank
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
LOUISA A. KOONS, P. M.

Counterfeits of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve are liable to cause blood poisoning. Leave them alone. The original has the name De Witt's upon the box and wrapper. It is a harmless and healing salve for skin diseases. Unequalled for piles. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street, Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

31 days Cincinnati to Pacific coast, Queen & Crescent, New Orleans and the Sunset Limited.

EVEN IF You had a NECK As long as this fellow and had SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN Tonsiline WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.
25c and 50c. All Druggists.
THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

From Bean to Cup PURE! HEALTHFUL! Naylor's COCOA CHOCOLATE (GROCERS EVERYWHERE.)

The Time Has Come
For Farmers to decide whether they will put up the **PAGE FENCE** or some substitute. All admit that PAGE is Best. For price, address, Thos. Lister, North Lawrence, O.

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